The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5097 第七十九零千五號 日一初月二年戊申治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 18TH MARCH, 1874. 三拜禮 號八十月三英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

March 17, ZAMBESI, Brit. str., 1,541, G. F. Cotes, London 21st January, Bombay 24th February, Galle 2nd March, Penang 8th, and Singapore 11th, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

March 17, H.I.C.M. corvette TA-AN-LAN, 800, Lau Booh, from Formosa.

March 17, GABRIELLE ALICE, French bark, 294, J. Boizard, Bangkok 2nd Feb., Rice.—CARLOWITZ & Co.

Departures.

March 17, GALATEA, str., for Saigon.
March 17, KWANGTUNG, str., for East Coast.
March 17, HYDRA, for Newchwang.
March 17, ENDEAVOUR, for Manila.
March 17, AUGUST, for New York.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MARCH 17TH.

Kwangtung, str., for East Coast.
Formosa, str., for Manila.

Passengers.

Per *Zambesi*, str., from London, &c.:—
For Hongkong.
From Southampton.—Dr. Jones, and Assist. Con. Maloney. From Venice.—Mr. W. Detmer. From Melbourne.—Kee Chin. From Penang.—15 Chinese. From Singapore.—24 Chinese.
For Shanghai.
From Southampton.—Messrs. S. Bevis, and G. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Haslam.
For Yokohama.
From Southampton.—Messrs. Bland and Gashima. From Venice.—Mr. and Mrs. Strachan and European female servant. From Suez.—Madame Lieberman and servant. From Singapore.—Mr. Luquer.

Per *Kwangtung*, str., for East Coast:—Messrs. Wilson and W. S. Young, and 100 Chinese.
Per *Formosa*, str., for Manila:—2 Europeans Cabin and 84 Chinese.

Reports.

The French bark *Gabrielle Alice* reports left Bangkok on 2nd February, had calms in the Gulf of Siam for 15 days; since when fresh N.E. monsoon to arrival.

The P. & O. steamship *Zambesi* reports left London on 21st January, Bombay on February 24th, Galle on 2nd March, Penang on the 8th, and Singapore on the 11th; had fine weather with moderate monsoon in the China Sea to arrival.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Vessels.	From.	Date of Arrival.
Taitsing	Japan	Feb. 2
Olympia (s)	China Ports	Feb. 3
Gordon Castle (s)	Japan	Feb. 4

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
M. A. Holmes	Cardiff	Oct. 13
Lesmona	Cardiff	Oct. 24
Channel Queen	Cardiff	Oct. 28
Sedan	Hamburg	Nov. 2
Derwent	London	Nov. 18
Antipodes	Cardiff	Nov. 19
Batavia	Hamburg	Dec. 2
Johanne	Cardiff	Dec. 3
Kate Carnie	London	Dec. 3
Lydia	Newcastle	Dec. 26
Osaka	London	Dec. 30
Batavia	Cuxhaven	Dec. 30
Elizabeth Dougall	London	Jan. 11
Deogaum	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Avonmore	Cardiff	Jan. 24
Yentai (s)	London	Jan. 25
Diomed (s)	Liverpool	Jan. 27
Tanjore (s)	Southampton	Jan. 29
Swiftsure	Cardiff	Jan. 30
Pilgrim	Boston	Feb. 1
Cassandra (s)	London	Feb. 1
Crocus (s)	London	Feb. 4
Deerhound	London	Feb. 4
Ulysses (s)	Liverpool	Feb. 4

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon,
A piece of Ground, with the Godown.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, ADELAIDE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company.
JOHN BURD & Co., *Agents.*
7d 399 Hongkong, 12th March, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents,*
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

ON and after the present date, a rebate of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Company.
By order of the Consulting Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 1805 Hongkong, 1st November, 1873.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	£ Sterling.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ %, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 %, subject to one month's notice.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % " "
" 12 " 5 % " "
A. PHILIPPE, *Acting Manager.*
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
376 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)
412, CALA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
London Office.....3, *Angel Court.*
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*
AUTHORIZED
CAPITAL STOCK.....$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.
R. G. SNEATH, } *Managers.*
1y 1887] IGN. STEINHART,

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.
A. d. André, Esq. | Wm. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Hellier, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

TO LET.
Possession can be taken on May 1st.
BELLE VUE, at present in the occupation of the Japanese Consul, situated at the back of the Albany. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 369 Hongkong, 10th March, 1874.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.
THE HOUSE No. 1, Caine Road, lately in the occupation of D. H. BAILEY, Esq. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 348 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

TO LET.
With Possession from the 1st April next.
THE HOUSE No. 29, Wyndham Street, at present in the occupation of A. N. BLAKEMAN, Esq. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
1m 338 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1874.

TO LET.
(With possession on the 1st March.)
NO. 103, QUEEN'S ROAD, OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached; at present in the occupation of Messrs. SANDERS & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 282 Hongkong, 11th February, 1874.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE No. 1 at Mosque Terrace. The GODOWN No. 1 at Rice Mills, West Point. Apply to
G. VON OVERBECK,
8, *Pedder's Hill.*
tf 116 Hongkong, 19th January, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st October.
NO. 14, Shelley Street, containing Eight ROOMS. Rent, $40 per month.
Apply to
RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co., *Architects, &c.*
tf 1439 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

TO LET.
THE "FOREST LODGE," situated in Caine Road.
The HOUSE formerly occupied by Hon. Justice PAUNCEFOTE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 67 Hongkong, 10th January, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st of March.
THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET.
BELMONT LODGE, at present in the occupation of W. V. DRUMMOND, Esq. Possession from 1st February next.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 23 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874.

TO LET.
NO. 10, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE, a CORNER HOUSE, with good view; Four Rooms, Bath and Dressing Rooms, Out-Houses, &c. Water and Gas laid on.
Also, No. 8, in the same Terrace.
Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
tf 1627 Hongkong, 8th December, 1873.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co
tf 1801 Hongkong, 31st October, 1872.

Notices of Firms.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late WONG KOONG-TEEN, in our firm, ceased on the 16th February, 1874.
WEE KO-PEE and OW YANG MAH-YEE were admitted Partners in our firm on the 17th February, 1874.
FOOK MOW LOONG HONG,
48, *Bonham Strand West.*
3m 362 Hongkong, 9th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
WILLIAM FORBES.
1m 329 Tientsin, 1st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. CARL HEERMANN has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.
2m 334 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. A. H. P. HASE, in our firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1873.
Mr. HERMANN STOLTERFOHT has been admitted a partner in our firm in Hongkong and Canton on the 1st January, 1874.
HESSE & Co.
tf 330 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

MR. JAMES C. FRASER is admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.
SAUNDERS, NEEDHAM & Co.
Liverpool, 1st January, 1874. [1m 309

MR. JAMES C. FRASER having become a Partner in the Firm of Messrs. SAUNDERS, NEEDHAM & Co., of Liverpool, his interest in the Firm of JAMES C. FRASER & Co., is now represented by Messrs. SAUNDERS, NEEDHAM & Co.
JAMES C. FRASER.
JAMES P. MOLLISON.
Yokohama, 1st January, 1874. [1m 3 0

WE Have this day admitted Mr. EVAN J. FRASER to be a Partner in our Firm.
JAMES C. FRASER & Co.
Yokohama, 1st January, 1874. [1m 311

MR. JAMES HENRY SCOTT and Mr. WILLIAM DROUGHT HARRISON have been admitted as partners in our firm at Hongkong, China, and Japan.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 295 Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE BASIL DIXWELL has resigned his authority to sign our name in Hongkong, China, and Japan from this date.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
1m 286 Hongkong, December 31st, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ADOLPH JOOST, in our firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1873.
Mr. PLY GERRARD HIBBE and Mr. ALBERT GÜLTZOW have been admitted partners in our firm at Hongkong and in China on the 1st January A.C.
Mr. GUSTAV PETERS is authorised to sign the firm.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
643 158 Hongkong, 28th January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. WM. REINERS has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
MELCHERS & Co.
3m 3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing in Hongkong and China between W. J. BLIDENBURGH, GEORGE HURLBUT HUNTINGTON, and J. C. HEITMANN, under the name and Firm of SMITH, ARCHER & Co., is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.
Either partner will sign the name of the Firm in Liquidation.
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
3m 24 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES HART is authorised to sign our firm, in Hongkong and China, from this date.
TURNER & Co.
tf 2096 Shanghai, 15th December, 1873.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.
The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

THE INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified, that in accordance with the 30th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the 8th Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid *after that day.*
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, *Secretary.*
tf 2069 Hongkong, 10th December, 1873.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, AND TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental
tf 192] *Bank.* [Feb. 1.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, or $8 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 21st instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
114 Hongkong, 17th January, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received Instructions to sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 18th March, 1874, at Noon, on the Premises,—
All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situated in Queen's Road, Spring Gardens, and registered in the Land Office as the Western Moiety of Inland Lot No. 768, together with the Substantially Built GODOWN erected thereon, measuring 125 feet long and 35 feet 6 in. wide.
For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the Purchaser.
The Property to be at the risk of the Purchaser on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
357 Hongkong, 7th March, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 19th March, 1874, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
Cases Quart's BEER,
" Bath BRICKS.
Cases SHERRY.
" PORT.
" VERMOUTH.
Playing CARDS.
Toilet GLASSES.
Memo. BOOKS.
Shaving BRUSHES.
Shoe BRUSHES.
Black BRAID, Lace Window CURTAINS, &c.
Also,
An Invoice of Assorted PERFUMERY and HAIR OIL.
An Invoice of PLATED WARE.
And,
An Invoice of Striking Pendulum CLOCKS. &c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
416 Hongkong, 18th March, 1874.

THE OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE,
BANK BUILDINGS,
HONGKONG.

THE THIRTEENTH SALE OF BANK, MARINE, and FIRE INSURANCE, DOCK, STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, GAS, HOTEL, SUGAR, and other SHARES, will be held TO-MORROW, 19th March, at 2.30 P.M. precisely.
SHARP & Co.
406 Hongkong, 16th March, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

AUSTRALIAN PRESERVED MEATS AND AUSTRALIAN WINES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, on
FRIDAY,
the 20th March, 1874, at 2 o'clock P.M.,—
An Invoice of Australian PRESERVED and SALTED MEATS, consisting of—
Boiled MUTTON, in 6lbs., 4lbs., and 2lbs. Tins.
Boiled BEEF, in 6lbs., 4lbs., and 2lbs. Tins.
Corned BEEF, in 8lbs., 4lbs., and 2lbs. Tins.
Spiced BEEF, in 8lbs., 4lbs., and 2lbs. Tins.
Corned BEEF, in Brine, in 22lbs. Tins.
Spiced Rolled BEEF and TONGUES, in 22lbs. Tins.—
OX TONGUES, in Tins.
Stewed KIDNEYS, " "
OX CHEEK, " "
Potted HEAD, " "
Also,
18 Cases Choice Australian WINES, consisting of SHIRAZ, SWEETWATER, and RIESLING.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
417 Hongkong, 18th March, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
21st March, 1874, at Noon, at their new Auction Sale Rooms, Pedder's Wharf,—
Substantial and Handsome HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, the Property of a gentleman leaving the Colony, consisting of Fancy Rep Covered Drawing Room SUITE, Green Rep Covered COUCHES, Arm CHAIRS, Rocking CHAIRS and Small CHAIRS, Round TABLES, Card TABLE, Side TABLES, Table COVERS, Japanese VASES, TEAPOYS, Dressing TABLES, Toilet MIRRORS, Cheval GLASS, ENGRAVINGS, WATER COLOUR, Oil PAINTING, Kerosine CHANDELIERS and BRACKETS, FENDER and IRONS, CHESS-BOARD, Bagatelle TABLE, Gilt CLOCKS, CARPETS, Dining TABLE, Dinner and Dessert SETS, Breakfast SET, PLATED WARE, CUT GLASS WARE, Table LINEN, CUTLERY, &c., &c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued previous to Sale.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
414 Hongkong, 17th March, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Coal Depôt and Factory (West Point,) on
MONDAY,
the 23rd March, 1874, at Noon,—
SUNDRY CONDEMNED STORES, comprising OLD ROPE, CASKS, Marble-top WASHSTANDS, SETTEES, Water TANKS, Old CHAIN, SCALES, FURNITURE, Cow HOUSE and Sheep PENS, BAGS, Scrap IRON, Iron BOILER and TANKS, Stem and Plate IRON, Fire BARS, GALLEY, RANGES, Bakers' OVENS, Furnace DOORS, DAVITS, Side and Connecting RODS and Crank PIN, &c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
The lots to be at Purchasers' risk on fall of hammer.
CHAS. H. MORGAN, *Auctioneer.*
407 Hongkong, 16th March, 1874.

FOR SALE.

ALL that VALUABLE ESTATE and HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, known as "FLETCHER'S and OLYPHANT'S BUILDINGS," situated on Queen's Road East, between the Commissariat Offices and the Military Hospital, on Marine Lots Nos. 20 and 21, and now occupied in part by Mr. A. B. MEYER.
The Buildings consist of Three Large Dwelling Houses, with strong Godowns, Treasuries, and Offices facing the Queen's Road, on the ground floor, and Commodious Stables and Out-houses attached; Four Godowns in the same compounds, subdivided, and capable of containing 800 or 900 tons coal in each; and Two Godowns, known as "The Boat House," capable of containing 2,000 tons coal.
The area of the Estate is 68,874 square feet, and a large portion of Additional Land on the sea-side, can be easily reclaimed for building purposes.
Annual Crown Rental of the whole Property, $2,323.27.
The Estate can be sold in one or two lots, to suit purchasers.
For Further Particulars, Measurement, &c., apply to
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
tf 194 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1874.

Intimations.

FOR SALE.

THE Commodious Three-storied HOUSES, Nos. 13A and 15, Peel Street, and No. 22A, Gage Street, with GODOWNS attached. Water and Gas laid on.
A Piece or Parcel of GROUND in Queen's Road East, half of Inland Lot No. 768, at present in the possession of G. R. LAMMERT, Esq.
For further particulars, apply to
D. C. TATA.
No. 11, Hollywood Road,
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1874. [1m 331

CORNER OF WYNDHAM STREET AND WELLINGTON STREET,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE GERMAN CLUB.

THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY
beg to inform the Public that
THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS
ARE NOW
OPEN EVERY DAY,
From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., under the able management of
MR. HENRY EVERITT,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,
of Honorable Mention at the Dublin Exhibition.
The attention is called to an
"INSTANTANEOUS APPARATUS,"
For Children and Domestic Pets.
Enlargements made from all kinds of Photographs, and finished in Oil or Water-colours.
CRICKET, BOATING, AND RACING CLUBS,
Photographed by Special Arrangements.
Cabinet Pictures, Medallion Portraits, Cameo Vignettes, Album Portraits, &c., taken with particular care, and executed with the greatest taste.
Specimens for Public Inspection.
258 Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

MR. J. C. H. IBURG,

FORMERLY Organist of St. Andrew's Cathedral, and Director of Music in the German Club "Teutonia," at Singapore.
LESSONS given in SINGING, PIANO-FORTE, ORGAN, VIOLIN, and on any other Instruments.
Piano-forte Tuning done on moderate terms.
For Engagements, &c., please address, care of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.; or Messrs. KRUSE & Co.
189 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the Undersigned has been REMOVED to first floor, house known as THOS. HUNT & Co.'s Buildings, Pedder's Wharf.
J. LEMBKE.
1m 235 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE Government of Japan publishes on the 14th Month (December) of each year, for the use of Mariners, a
DESCRIPTIVE LIST
OF ALL THE
LIGHTHOUSES, LIGHTSHIPS, BUOYS, AND BEACONS,
Established by them—giving the characteristic appearance and correct bearings of each.
Mariners are requested not to purchase any List except that for the year current at the time of purchase, as changes or corrections may have been made, and no reliance can be placed on any List which has been published for a preceding year.
Copies of the List for the 7th year of Meiji, 1874, can now be obtained from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., at Yokohama, Shanghai, and Hongkong; from Messrs. KIRBY & Co., at Kobe; from Messrs. ADAMS & Co., at Nagasaki; and also at the Lighthouse Office, Benten, Yokohama.
PRICE, $1.25.
Todai no Kuni, Satow Yozo.
R. HENRY BRUNTON, *Engineer.*
Public Works Department,
Section of Lighthouse,
Benten, Yokohama,
12th Month, 6th year of Meiji,
1m 237] *(December, 1873.)* [Feb. 17

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

COMMENCING with the mail of 8th January, 1874, and until further notice, the Company's Homeward Steamers from Calcutta, in connection with the Mail Steamers from this Port, will proceed to Southampton via the Suez Canal.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 18th December, 1873. [2050

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder. Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y. 721 May 8

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.
EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Intimations.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

TO-MORROW, the 19th inst., the Feast of ST. JOSEPH, there will be Divine Service in the morning at 9 o'clock; and, in the afternoon at 5, Solemn Vespers, with music.
G. BURGHIGNOLI.
391 Hongkong, 13th March, 1874.

GARRISON SPORTS, 1874.

THE above will be held on the Cricket Ground on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 20th and 21st inst., commencing each day at 2 P.M. All races except those otherwise specified to be for Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Garrison only. Entries will close on the 16th inst. at noon.
W. GAMMELL, A.C.,
Honorary Secretary.
15d 355 Hongkong, 7th March, 1874.

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY OF M. GENERAL WHITFEILD.

AN English Built WAGGONETTE, with Shifting Cover; by Laurie & Warner, London.
A Light English Built T CART; by Kings & Co., Longacre.
One Set London-made Brown Single HARNESS, Silver Plated.
One Set Double HARNESS, Silver Plated.
One Pair of HORSES, quiet to ride or drive. Both accustomed to carry a Lady.
Also, SADDLES, BRIDLES, CLOTHING, &c.
Apply to the AIDE-DE-CAMP, Head Quarter House; or to Mr. T. E. HAWKINS.
tf 405 Hongkong, 16th March, 1874.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Third Ordinary MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 27th March, 1874, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1873.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 27th March, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*
18d 370 Hongkong, 9th March, 1874.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby give notice that Captain C. LANGE is no longer Master of the Siamese Lugger *Kim Yung Hui*, now in the Harbour of Hongkong, and that neither I nor the Owners of that vessel will be responsible for any debts he may contract after this date.
TAN HOW,
Supercargo and Agent of the above-named vessel.
3d 404 Hongkong, 14th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain, Owners, nor Agents of the Steamer *Scotland* will be responsible for any debts contracted by either Officers or Crew.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 335 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Managership of the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED, having been resigned by Messrs. MACEWEN, FRICHEL & Co., has been placed in the hands of the Undersigned.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 386 Hongkong, 11th March, 1874.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Chancery made in the matter of the Estate of HENRY HAWES, deceased, and in a Cause
HAWES AGAINST HAWES,
the Creditors, elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, of HENRY HAWES, deceased, late of Foochow, in the Empire of China, Captain of a steamer, who died in or about the month of June, 1869, are on or before the 1st day of June 1874, to send by post, prepaid, to Mr. RICHARD BOYER, of the firm of LAWRANCE, PLEWS, and BOYER, of 14, Old Jewry Chambers, in the City of London, the Solicitor of the Administrator, their Christian and Surnames, addresses and descriptions, and the Christian and Surnames of any partner or partners the full particulars of their claims; a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.
Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor, Sir JAMES BACON, at his Chambers, situated No. 11, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, on WEDNESDAY, *the 10th day of June*, 1874, at 12 o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.
Dated this 23rd day of December, 1873.
JOSHUA BIRD ALLEN, *Chief Clerk.*
LAWRANCE, PLEWS, & BOYER,
Plaintiff's Solicitors,
14, *Old Jewry Chambers, London.* [38]

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.
W. G. HALE & Co., *Saigon.*
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

S.S. *YORKSHIRE*, FROM LONDON, SINGAPORE, &c.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be obtained.
Consignees desiring to take delivery of Goods from the boats alongside the wharf, are at liberty to do so.
Optional Cargo will be sent forward, unless notice to the contrary be received before Noon of the 11th instant.
Cargo remaining in store after the 18th instant will be subject to rent.
Bills of Lading to be sent to the Undersigned for countersignature.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
379 Hongkong, 10th March, 1874.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
Ex "Iravaddy" 31st January, 1874.
RWL, 1/4 ..... 4 cases Merchandise.
CW, C. Wiggins..... 1 case
Ex "Meikong," 27th February, 1874.
C in diamond, } 3 cases Merchandise.
TH Nos. 140/42 ...
Hongkong, 9th March, 1874.

Intimations.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD begs to announce that she will give her
FAREWELL GRAND CONCERT,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H.E. Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Vice-Admiral Sir CHARLES SHADWELL, K.C.B.; Commodore PARSON, R.N.; Captain ARTHUR, R.N.; and OFFICERS of H.M.S. *Iron Duke*, Colonel SMITH, and OFFICERS of H.M.'s 80th Regiment; Captain E. R. COLHOUN, U.S.N., and OFFICERS of U.S. Flag Ship *Hartford*,
(Who have kindly signified their intention of being present.)
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING,
March 19th.
MADAME GODDARD
will be assisted by
GENTLEMEN AMATEURS,
(Who have kindly given their services.)
AND
MRS. SMYTHE.
CONDUCTOR—GENTLEMAN AMATEUR.
By

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented, by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON,

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE, AT THE PEAK;

also of—

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(*Designed expressly for this Work*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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Chefoo and Newchwang. " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai
Tientsin and Peking..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka...THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
" .....Mr. C. D. MORS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" .....GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" .....Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co 37, Park Row

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 18TH, 1874.

A SOMEWHAT curious notification was recently issued by H.M. Consul at Tientsin. It set forth that British subjects were prohibited from trading at the capital, as though apparently an impression had got abroad that they were at liberty to do so. What the precise reason for issuing a notification of the kind at the present moment may have been, we are of course unable to surmise; but it may probably be presumed that the idea of trading at Peking had occurred to some person or persons, and that consequently it was thought necessary to nip any such notion in the bud. It would of course be contrary to all Chinese ideas to allow the foreign trader to appear within the sacred walls of the Celestial capital. Up to the present time, the very existence of the outer barbarian in the country has been to a great extent ignored, and the attempt has been made with considerable ingenuity and no little success, to make it appear that Europeans have scarcely any recognised footing, and are only a temporary nuisance which will be done away with in the course of time.

Notwithstanding, however, this antipathy on the part of the Chinese Government, the Chinese officials even at the capital have shown themselves by no means wanting in appreciation of one element connected with the presence of foreigners and foreign trade in the country. If Celestial notions of international policy and rights have been vague, their ideas of political economy confused, and their feelings towards outside nations a mixture of hatred and contempt, they have not erred in their estimate of the value of the foreigners' dollars. Foreign trade with the duties collected under the Foreign Inspectorate of Customs has been of a considerable pecuniary value to the Chinese Government, and this in a way which has been especially acceptable to the authorities at Peking. Not only has it been possible honestly to collect the duties on foreign trade, but by means of the Inspectorate of Customs, these duties have been forwarded to Peking, and have gone into the coffers of the Imperial Government in place of simply into those of the local officials. This has not escaped the notice even of the anti-progressive Mandarins at Peking; and so highly has the fact been appreciated that they even permitted Mr. HART, the Inspector-General of Customs, to establish himself at Peking, and to place the head office of the Inspectorate-General there. To this extent, therefore, foreign trade has been recognised by the Government, and has penetrated even Peking itself.

Under the circumstances, it may not appear so great an innovation as would have been the case some years ago, that the restriction against foreigners trading at the capital should be removed. If it should appear, as is by no means improbable, that the establishment of foreign hongs at Peking would be conducive to the spread of trade, there are many strong reasons in favour of endeavouring to obtain the privilege and none of any weight against it. The idea of the Chinese that the presence of foreigners in any numbers at the capital would be likely to lead to disturbances or trouble can be easily shown to be unfounded by what has taken place at the Treaty ports, from which, in former times, they were as rigidly excluded as they are now from Peking. The innovation would not be one of any great magnitude in an official point of view, as the Ministers of the Foreign Powers are already resident at the capital, and consequently it would not be necessary to make any fresh arrangements with the Chinese Authorities, as would be the case in respect to opening any new Treaty port. The question is worthy of consideration, and as it appears from the notification from Mr. MORGAN that it has now been mooted, an opportunity might be found for obtaining this concession, which would go a long way towards improving the position and *prestige* of foreign residents in China.

As mentioned in our Extra yesterday, Madame Goldard's concert was postponed to to-morrow—(Thursday), through an unforeseen circumstance. It will be noticed that it is to take place at the Theatre of the City Hall, and that H.E. the Governor, Admiral Shadwell, Commodore Parish, Captain Colhoun, U.S.N., Colonel Smith, &c., &c., will be present on the occasion. The programme is to appear to-morrow.

It is rumoured in Japan, on good authority, that a new and wholly unexpected development of the Government policy will shortly be announced, the effect of which will be to appease the discontent of the insurgent party and divert their anger into an entirely different channel.

Rice in Japan, we hear, has advanced in price some twenty or thirty per cent. since the troubles commenced, and, as the number of tempos obtainable in exchange for a dollar has decreased during the same period, these changes have, in reality, had the effect of reducing the incomes of the working class by nearly one half. At one native town the retail rice dealers were reported to have refused to sell at any price, and were only induced to change their resolution by receiving a remonstrance from the local officials.

The Singapore *Times* states that at a Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held at the Exchange Rooms, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That this Chamber of Commerce coincides with the view expressed by the Chamber of Commerce of Hongkong as to the advisability of the introduction of a British coined dollar for general circulation in the Straits and China." It is satisfactory to find that Hongkong obtains the concurrence of its sister Colony in this matter.

The same paper states that Mr. Francis Snowden, late Senior Magistrate, and but recently appointed Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court there, has been offered and has accepted a Judgeship at Hongkong, made vacant by the retirement of Judge Ball.

The *Times of India* has the following:—

BHOSAWAL, February 15th, 1874.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A TROOP TRAIN ON THE G. I. P. R.

A collision has taken place on the line beyond here between a goods and a troop train. Two guards have been killed, and twelve European soldiers wounded. One European gentleman is missing.

CALCUTTA, February 14th, 1874.

Immediate steps have been ordered by the Government to complete the investigation of means to meet irrigation requirements in Tirhool, Sarun, Chumparun, Monghyr, and Bhangulpore; famine incidents are growing fast in those districts. Much public discontent is prevailing.

Respecting the Calcutta Municipal market scandal, there is a rumour of a public meeting, calling on Government to control disgraceful waste of public money.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

17th March.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

THE "YUEN-TZE-FEE."

William H. Harvey, master of the British steamer *Yuen-tze-fee*, charged Francis Ulbano, seaman on board, with refusal of duty, and with getting drunk.

Defendant denied that he was drunk, but was fined $2; in default, two days' imprisonment.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

17th March.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

THE WRECK OF THE "SUNFOO."

The case in which Inspector Stroud charged the Malay and Chinese portion of the crew of the late steamship *Sunfoo*, with the unlawful possession of money belonging to the passengers on board, came on again, when defendant No. 45, was fined $5, in default three months' hard labour, for the unlawful possession of two rolls of dollars belonging to a passenger, lost in a boat which put the passengers on the rocks. The rest of the defendants were discharged, and the money given up to them, with the exception of defendants Nos. 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 35, 41, 43, 48, and 53, whose money was detained by the police till it was found out whether any owners came forward to claim it.

The cases before Mr. Mitchell yesterday were all of a trivial character.

SUPREME COURT.

March 17th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BRAMSTON.

CHUNG-YUK-KWONG *v.* TONG-WING-KWONG. $169.—This was an action for money lent, and interest. Mr. Brereton appeared for the plaintiff, who said he kept a rice shop, and was in the habit of lending money. He gave defendant the money in December, 1872. A witness deposed to seeing part of the money ($100) handed over to defendant by plaintiff, and he saw a document signed for it.

Defendant denied the debt, and said plaintiff and he were employed on board a junk. While there the plaintiff committed larceny, and he informed on him and had him dismissed. The action was now brought by plaintiff out of revenge. Shortly before the arrest of the plaintiff he asked him, defendant, to loan him ten taels of silver, and he refused to give it. The plaintiff was a seaman on board the junk, and the larceny was committed off Lai-foong. He himself was pilot on board.

Mr. Brereton submitted that there was no revenge as stated in the evidence, as if it had been for revenge the action would have been taken on the first opportunity, as the defendant had been coming backwards and forwards to the port often, as he states. He (Mr. Brereton) subsequently produced a witness, who said he was in partnership with his brother in the Chew-ho-cheong-loong shop, trading between here and San Francisco. He had been in Hongkong five years, had known plaintiff ten years, and he never knew him at any time to be a sailor or to go to sea at all.

Mr. Brereton submitted that that was his case, and he would add that the plaintiff was taken by surprise by the defence, else he could have produced other witnesses. He would, however, ask his Honour to take into consideration section XXIII. of Ordinance 12 of 1873, which empowered him to give the defendant three months' hard labour.

His Honour said he had weighed the case thoroughly, and he had no hesitation in giving judgment for the plaintiff with costs. Then addressing the defendant, he said he had deliberately perjured himself by stating he knew nothing of the document which several had witnessed. In answer to why he should not be punished, defendant said he was not deserving of punishment, for if his story were not true, why had the plaintiff allowed him to come to this colony so often the last twelve months and not take action before.

His Honour convicted defendant of perjury, and sentenced him to fourteen days' hard labour.

KWOK-YUI *v.* NG-MUN-HIN.—$338.67.—Mr. Sharp applied for an adjournment, in consequence of Mr. Johnson, engaged for the plaintiff, being sick.

The case was adjourned to Friday next at 10 a.m.

KWOK-SING-YEE, *v.* LEONG-SAI-NGAN.—$22.75.—This was a claim for balance of wages for nine months and a half as Amah at $5.50, plaintiff alleging that she had only received $1.50 the whole of the time.

Poon-kwong-ling, a butcher at the Chun-kee stall, said he was formerly a servant to the defendant, and made the plaintiff's book out before then. Both went to Canton, and when he was paid off plaintiff got $7.50 given her.

Defendant denied the debt, and said the wages were paid every month. She was obliged to discharge plaintiff.

Plaintiff recalled said she was in the service of defendant two years, and was paid monthly till defendant got into trouble for keeping an unlicensed brothel, when she had to go to Canton. She was paid on the 10th of every month previous to going to Canton.

Judgment was given for plaintiff for $20.

J. CALDWELL *v.* N. BUTT, $12.00.—This was a claim for a band of three musicians at the Wedding of the defendant on the 16th ulto.

Defendant denied the debt, on the grounds that the plaintiff did not abide by the contract, which was that he should provide three musicians to play the whole of the time, whereas the plaintiff got drunk early and left the whole to two musicians, and when spoken to said the music was good enough.

Mr. Moore called as a witness made a similar statement.

In answer to plaintiff defendant said that he was an invited guest before the engagement as musician, and when that engagement was made he considered plaintiff was gentleman enough to throw the invitation on one side.

In answer to his Honour, Mr. Moore said that the party was jolly, and plaintiff, if he was not drunk, was acting.

Plaintiff proposed to summon the distinguished guests to refute the charge that he was drunk.

His Honour gave judgment for plaintiff for the full amount.

CHEONG-WING-CHOW *v.* FINCH, $79.—This was a claim for wages as cook on board the defendant's ship.

His Honour gave judgment for plaintiff, $78 and costs.

TEONG A-FOO *v.* SAME, $96.—This was also for services on board the defendant's ship.

His Honour, in this case, also gave judgment for plaintiff for the full amount and costs.

J. BYRNE *v.* R. SAYLE, $1.50.—Mr. Stephens appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Brereton for defendant.

Mr. Stephens said plaintiff claimed the sum of $1.50 expenses he had been put to in having to find lodgings for a night. He was engaged in England, and arrived in this Colony on the 2nd August last, under an agreement entered into with the head of the house, Mr. Robert Sayle. Plaintiff was locked out on the night of the 9th March, and in consequence he was compelled to go to the Hongkong Hotel and find lodgings. Under the 6th clause of his agreement the firm agreed to find him board and lodgings during the four years for which he had been engaged. The action was brought to have the question decided whether he ought to pay the sum claimed or not, and it was a very important thing for young men coming out to this Colony that their agreements should be strictly carried out on the part of those employing them.

Plaintiff said: I am employed as a cutter in the house of Sayle & Co. I was engaged in England, and signed my agreement on the 18th June last. I read the agreement when I signed it, and referred to the second clause which says, "And will conform to all the rules and regulations of the private house of the said firm," and asked what that meant. Mr. Sayle said the fact was that things were very different in China to what they were at home, but that really there were no rules. He added that I would be treated as a gentleman. He then told me that Mr. Black was his attorney in Hongkong, and if I had any grievance I was to go to him. When I arrived, I never saw any rules nor heard any mention of them. On the night of the 9th, I went to the Hongkong Catholic Union to preside at a committee meeting there. The meeting was over about ten o'clock, and I returned to No. 6, Alexandra terrace, the house of the firm where the employés reside, to tell the door coolie that I had reason to be out late, and to sit up for me. I then went to John McNulty's, the British Hotel, at West-point, to pay him money on behalf of the Catholic Union, he being the treasurer. I had also some other accounts to arrange with him for refreshments supplied to the Union. I left the British Hotel at twenty minutes past eleven, and arrived at the house at twenty-five minutes to twelve. I rang the bell and stayed for some time afterwards, but finding I was not let in, I went to the Hongkong Hotel. I stayed there that night and returned to business at the proper hour the following morning. I spoke to Mr. Black about it, and he offered me no redress, and when I presented the bill for my bed, he refused to pay it. When I told the door coolie to wait for me, I complied with what I had heard was the rule. I have heard Mr. Black say that the door would be locked at a certain hour, but that if anyone had to be out later, he had merely to tell the coolie to wait up.

By Mr. Brereton: I have never lived in a private house belonging to a firm before. When I read over the agreement, Mr. Sayle told me there were no rules. He said "In fact there are no rules; you will be treated as a gentleman." I have been out many times late and have been locked out several times. (Witness here at the request of Mr. Brereton read the second clause in his agreement). When I heard Mr. Black make the statement about staying out, I will swear that he did not mention Mr. Slater. I know it is the custom to lock the door at eleven.

By Mr. Stephens: Mr. Black said that if we desired to be later than eleven we would have to tell the coolie.

By Mr. Brereton: Mr. Slater had declared that it was Mrs. Slater who had charge of the houses.

For the defendant, Mr. James Black said: I manage Mr. Sayle's business here, and hold his power of attorney. We have two private houses engaged for the employés, and Mr. Slater has charge of them. He is responsible for the care and regularity of the inmates. We have the door closed at eleven o'clock, and it is the rule that if anyone wishes to stop out later he must tell Mr. Slater.

By Mr. Stephens: I have not given Mr. Byrne notice to that effect, nor told him of any rule that he must be in the house at a certain time. I have never told any of the young men that it would be sufficient if the coolie was told. I may have said that if any young man had to be out late he might. I would not object to them staying out if they had a particular reason.

By his Honour: There is no written rule upon the subject.

Mr. H. J. Slater said: I am one of the managers for Messrs. Sayle & Co., and have charge of the houses where the young men live. The door is closed at eleven o'clock, and if anyone wishes to stay later he has to tell me. I told the plaintiff that in his own room a month ago, and he said he only wished to be out early in the morning. The door of Mr. Sayle's establishment at Cambridge is locked at ten o'clock and no one admitted afterwards, and I have known similar rules observed elsewhere. On the night plaintiff was locked out, he said nothing to me.

By Mr. Stephens: I only spoke about the door being closed at eleven to those who wished it to be open all night. One young man had been out late once since the 9th, but he gave me notice about it. I have not told the assistants since Mr. Black left that I had no authority in the house. There was a dispute at one time about a punkah, and I referred them to Mrs. Slater or Mr. Black, as I had nothing to do with household affairs then. I afterwards received a note from Mr. R. Sayle, Cambridge, dated Dec. 11th, which authorized me to close the door at eleven o'clock. I did not give notice to the young men that I got that authority.

By Mr. Brereton: I told plaintiff about a month ago that he must tell me, if he wished to be out later than eleven.

By His Honour: I did not do anything on receiving the letter. Plaintiff was out since then, and complained next morning that he could not get the keys. I then said I would see Mr. Black about the matter.

Mr. Brereton said, that supposing there was no rule at all, either written or given verbally, he would submit that the law would incline to a reasonable hour as a proper limit. If, however, plaintiff had transgressed the rule and been obliged to go to a hotel, he must pay for it himself.

Mr. Stephens said the defendant had himself stated that there had been no rule, and how could the men know what they were to do.

His Honour said the real question was whether there was a rule in existence on the 9th March. He had given it careful consideration, and he could not bring himself to say that there was such a rule. Mr. Black had had the power to give notice of one, but had not done it, and Mr. Slater had, after receiving the note from England, also omitted to do so. Plaintiff had not broken his agreement, and ought to have been let in. He would give a verdict for plaintiff for amount claimed, with costs. If he might be allowed to make a suggestion, he would say that it was desirable that in every house of this sort in the colony, there ought to be recognised rules of this kind.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday at 3 p.m., at the Government Civil Hospital, before M. S. Tonnochy, Esq., Acting Coroner, the jury consisting of Messrs. A. Henderson, A. McConachie and H. May, on the body of a Sikh constable named Wasaka Singh, supposed to have shot himself at about 12.15 p.m. on the 16th instant, at No. 7 Police station, with a rifle.

Dr. Wharry stated that on the 16th instant, at 12.30 p.m., the body of deceased was brought to the hospital, having been dead half an hour. It was that of an Indian male adult, 28 years of age, and fairly nourished. The dress covering the pit of the stomach was blackened and torn. About two inches below the lower rib was an orifice of a gun shot wound, and the skin around it scorched and blackened. There were no other marks about the body. He made a *post mortem* examination, and found the bullet had pierced the liver, and gone through the spine which it had shattered, causing death. The bullet produced was lodged in pieces in the muscles of the back beneath the skin. The pieces were lead, and had the appearance of having been a bullet. By the appearance, the rifle must have been very close as the skin was much scorched.

Sergeant Dods, No. 86, stated that he was in charge of the No. 7 Station. On the 16th inst., at 12.15 p.m., there were three other constables in the station, at which time a Chinese constable No. 183, on station duty, came to him and said a Sikh constable had shot himself down below. He ran down stairs into the bedroom occupied by Sikh constables. Directly he got to the door he perceived a strong smell of smoke, and saw the deceased lying on his bed on his right side. He was a constable in the police force No. 531, stationed at No. 7 Station. When he went forward to the bed the deceased turned on his back, not being then dead. He saw the wound through the clothes, and blood issuing from it. The clothes were covered with blood over the spot where the wound was, and they were burned. He found the rifle produced lying on the bed along side the deceased, with the stock down towards the feet and the barrel towards the head. The deceased was bare footed. He asked the deceased how it occured, but he gave no answer, although he appeared to be conscious. At the time he entered another Sikh constable, No. 585, was in the room. The rifle was a government one issued to the deceased, and appeared as if recently fired. He found the cartridge case produced on his rifle. He examined the pouch of the deceased, and found he had the regulation number, namely, five. He found also four old ones in the box of deceased, and the one used appeared to have been an old one. He examined the pouches of the other seven men in the station, and found them correct with the regulation number. He asked Sikh constable 585, how it happened, and he said he was asleep at the time, and was awoke by the report, and when he looked up he saw that the deceased was wounded. He had the deceased removed to the hospital, as he did not seem dead, and moved his leg in the ambulance. He saw deceased go on duty at 10 a.m., and come off at 12 noon, and he would have gone on again at 2 p.m. On Saturday the deceased came to him and asked if he could change his bed into another room, as one of the other Sikhs would change with him. He made answer that he would have no objection, and he did not think the inspector would have any if the men had none. The deceased came back after and said it did not matter as he would try to get shifted into the Central station. Previous to this on the 13th instant, the deceased made a report that his box had been broken open, and $15 taken out of it. On examination it was scarcely credited to be true, and the case was investigated by Mr. Deane, Superintendent of Police, resulting in the deceased being discharged. He believed that there was some ill feeling between Sikh constable No. 540, and the deceased about some mess accounts, but at the time deceased was shot No. 540 was out on duty. Sikh Constable No. 585 had no grievance with the deceased. The deceased was always a very quiet man, and when he came off duty that day, he appeared dull. He was not quarrelsome. Witness had no reason to suspect that deceased was any other than of sound mind. The deceased had only been reported once the two months he had been at No. 7 station.

To the jury:—The rifle could not have fallen from the pegs on to the bed; it would have fallen between the beds.

To the Court: The constables were not allowed to keep their rifles loaded.

Sikh constable Poonah Singh No. 585, stated that he went to his bed at 11.30 a.m. on the 16th instant, when no other person was in the room. At 12.15 p.m. he was aroused by the report of a rifle, and jumping up saw smoke in the room and deceased was lying on his bed. He rushed out of the room to make the report when he met the Chinese constable on station change rushing in. They both then went up to make a report, he having also seen the smoke. The Sergeant came down with them to the room. The rest of this witness's evidence was corroborative of that given by last witness, and said that he was a witness in the investigation made by Mr. Deane in reference to a charge made by deceased about the loss of money. He never heard the deceased say he would commit suicide.

The inquest was then adjourned to 2.30 p.m. this day.

PEKING.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

I yesterday saw a notice issued to the foreign community of Peking, (and I understand that a similar notice would have been issued at the same time at Tientsin), acquainting them that four Tientsin men, under the style of Tung-tih, had that day opened "A Forwarding Hong" at Tientsin, for forwarding to Peking packages of stores, clothes, books, household articles, and such like things, required by foreigners resident at the metropolis; for hiring carts, ponies for saddle use, and barges for travellers going to the capital; for supplying travellers with stores, bread and meat, table articles, copper cash, &c., &c., including an English speaking Northern boy to serve on the journey and at Peking, as a personal servant, linguist and guide.

This Hong will supply a want which has hitherto been greatly felt by all travellers visiting the north of China sight-seeing; and likewise by the residents in Tientsin. Hereafter, on a party of foreign travellers reaching Tientsin by the steamers from Shanghai, all they will have to do will be to beg the captains to direct them to the "Tung-tih Forwarding Hong," where they will be able to make complete arrangements for a journey to Peking, the Great Wall and Ming Tombs, without being under obligations to any of the Foreign residents, and, at the same time, with the smallest possible trouble to themselves.

Foreigners resident in the South of China, on coming to the North sight-seeing, frequently bring their southern servants with them, under the impression that they will be useful. After reaching Tientsin, however, they speedily find out that their boys cannot speak to nor comprehend their Northern countrymen; that they are totally ignorant as to the geography of the country or the places to be visited; that they are unacquainted with the manner of travelling in the North, and with the habits and customs of the people at the inns; that they are in every way a frightful nuisance, besides being a considerable expense (as they do not eat the same food as the common people of the North), without being of the smallest use; and that they in fact, during the whole trip, require their masters to take care of them, instead of being able to take care of their masters. It is therefore obvious that the foreign residents of the South should leave southern "boys" at home; and after their arrival at Tientsin, engage a northern "boy" who will, I may add, not think it *infra dig.*, besides cleaning his master's boots and serving him at his meals, to do the cooking for him while travelling. Being besides a native of the North, he is also able to act as a guide in Tientsin, Peking, and on the trip to the Great Wall, &c.

One of the partners of the Forwarding Hong, named Lo Yung-tih, but better known to foreigners in Tientsin and Peking as "Talee," was formerly in the service of Sir Frederick Bruce, where he became acquainted with foreign habits and customs. Since then he has been connected with the Legations in many ways, in furnishing them with various kinds of supplies procurable in the North, and in bringing their sporting members out to racing ponies. Three years ago, in connection with a Frenchman, he established in Peking the well known Hotel going under the name of "The French Hotel," but of which he is at present the sole proprietor and manager. Being an energetic, enterprising man, "the Forwarding Hong" at Tientsin will, under his management, most assuredly be a success. Amongst the several qualifications alluded to above, as possessed by Mr. Talee, there exists another amiable trait in his character which even distinguished diplomatists at Peking have not failed to appreciate, and that is that he cashes bills drawn on foreign mercantile houses at Tientsin.

25th Feb., 1874.

JAPAN.

The Yokohama papers, to hand yesterday, confirm the news of the suppression of the rebellion. The capture of Saga is noted, and it is stated that to guard against the possibility of trouble from detached bands of insurgents the troops already destined for Hizon would proceed thither. The Government is convinced that the troubles are at an end. The *Japan Mail* urges upon the authorities the necessity of adopting a more conciliatory tone, and if possible gaining the good will of the northern men by admitting them to a greater share of the sweets of place and power.

The *Japan Gazette* gives the following report of a shock of an earthquake recently experienced:—

On the 7th February at about 8 p.m., a violent concussion was felt in the villages on the south side of Volcano Bay, in the island of Yezo, sufficient to break in paper windows. Flashes of flame were seen, and, on the following day, a great column of smoke in the direction of Taromai mountain, a volcano situated near the south-east coast about midway between Mororan and Saporo. The flashes of light were seen from Hakodadi, but were taken to be lightning.

A small steamer the *Karafti Maru* (*Capron*) runs regularly between Mororan on the north side and Mori on the south shore of Volcano Bay, but she has not come over for ten days. Fears are entertained for the Kaitakushi model settlement at Saporo, which is not over twenty miles in a direct line from Taromai volcano.

Some shocks of earthquake have been felt since; one, on the 14th, lasting three minutes, and being unusually severe for Hakodadi.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(*From our London Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 6th February, 1874.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The all-engrossing topic is the general election, as you may well suppose. The Conservative reaction has proved a reality. Mr. Gladstone's majority in the last parliament was at its commencement 107, at its close 66. Up to last night, about one half of the elections were decided. The returns show a nett Conservative gain of about 30 to 35, which number being subtracted from the Liberal, and added to the Conservative vote in the House of Commons, already indicates a Conservative majority. It can hardly be expected that the remainder of the elections will indicate a like result, because the Scotch and Irish returns have to be dealt with, but still there can be no doubt that further Liberal losses will be sustained, quite sufficient to decide the question. The *Times* accepts the inevitable, and expresses a hope that Mr. Gladstone will have the good taste to resign ere the parliament meets, as Mr. Disraeli did on the result of the last general election becoming known. It must be remembered, that radicals, revolutionists, republicans, home rulers and democrats are all embraced in the Liberal score, whereas the Conservatives only count members of the Church and State party. Mr. Gladstone's great card is finance, and that no doubt did him great service—yet notwithstanding that, and the general distrust of the public towards Mr. Disraeli, the voice of the nation has decided in favor of the Conservative party.

The reasons for this change in public opinion are not difficult to interpret. Many people who were reformers at the last general election, think matters have gone far enough, which can hardly be wondered at, seeing the great measures which the last parliament passed—then many waverers, fearing that Mr. Gladstone will be dependent on the Home Rule vote for his majority, think it better to place the Conservatives in a strong position; then the licensed victuallers, being excessively annoyed at the niggling measures adopted by Mr. Gladstone's administration to reform the great abuses of which they are the promoters, not only vote, but actively canvass for the Conservatives. In the matter of Trades-unions Mr. Gladstone incensed the masters and failed to satisfy the men, and that may also be said to be the case with respect to the agricultural laborers. The educational question has been most unfortunate for Mr. Gladstone—he went against the more advanced section of the liberal party on the subject, and so deeply offended them, but being mistrusted by all sections of the Conservative party on this point, they are deeply inimical towards him thereunent. Then the extreme unpopularity, (not to say popular animosity) of Messrs. Ayrton and Lowe, suppressed all enthusiasm and estranged many personal admirers.

At all events there the result is. The Conservatives without any platform, and with a distrusted leader, must obtain office, and "High Olympus to a mole hill bow" in the shape of Mr. Ward Hunt succeeding Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer. There is one consolation for you poor colonists,—any change in the Secretaryship of the Colonies must be for the better. I doubt if there has ever been such another feeble creature at the head of that department as the Earl of Kimberley.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

The news from Ashantee is simply this. The military people were so cruel and unreasonable towards the negro carriers, that the latter all ran away, and consequently the transport service utterly broke down. The naval people, like sensible men, organized their negroes and actually instilled courage into them. The result was that the West India regiments were turned into carriers, and as they could not carry enough for all the military force, as much had to be left behind as they could not carry for. So that Sir Garnet Wolseley had to march on Coomassie with the whole naval brigade and about a fourth of his own force. Notwithstanding all this, King Koffee has collapsed and has shown no fight whatever. From the time of Sir Garnet's approach to the Prah, up to date of last advices, His Majesty has done nothing but sue for peace. The last advices are telegraphic, and state that the King had accepted Sir Garnet's terms and would pay a fine of £200,000. What those terms are is not known, but seeing the outcry which has been raised against the war, combined with the utter worthlessness of the protected tribes, there can be little doubt that Koffee has been let off very cheap indeed.

It is humiliating to think that had the West India regiments refused to become carriers, the whole expedition must have broken down, although King Koffee would not fight. I think the affair has been shamefully mismanaged. The question of transport was always known to be the rock ahead. The naval people solved it by means at their disposal on the spot—the military authorities seem to have done nothing whatever to provide for the contingency. Sir Garnet Wolseley was thirty miles from Coomassie, and although he appears to have concluded the terms of peace, he was still determined to proceed to the capital, and there make conclusive arrangements. He should surely cede the protected territory to King Koffee, as it will be absurd to leave it in the hands of the tribes who will neither fight nor work for their redemption. The territory will soon become like the West Coast of China if left in the hands of such miserable tribes as its present occupants have proved to be.

THE CONTINENT.

There still appears a considerable disturbance in the relations of the Continental Powers on the subject of Ultramontanism. The Italian Cabinet is strangely divided—some of its members have German proclivities, and some French, evidently showing that France is coquetting for an Italian alliance. There is certainly some dispute between France and Germany—for the German Ambassador recredited to Paris, although he lately obtained two months' leave of absence, owing to a sad family bereavement, has been hurried back. Bismarck commands a majority in the Chamber, and is waging war to the knife against the Pope. The Archbishop of Posen was held amenable to the civil law for holding the syllabus above it. He was sentenced to a fine, which refusing to pay, he was arrested and cast into prison, where he still remains. The Emperor has been entreated to spare the church, but in vain, and Bismarck is busy reorganising the military code.

La Marmora's revelations are forming a topic which excites much curiosity, but as I have not quite fathomed the matter, I cannot say much about it. It refers to one of those unscrupulous schemes of Bismarck for partitioning Europe for the purpose of Prussian aggrandisement. La Marmora is anti-German, and has published private despatches which he should not have done. They display double dealing on the part of the Italians, whose excuse is that the despatches are not official.

The Carlists, I presume, are falling into trouble in Spain. Turkey and Egypt seem to be running heedlessly into debt, and there is something like a panic on the Stock Exchange with regard to their securities.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The Lord Chief Justice's summing up in the Tichborne case still continues, and is likely to last a week yet. He puts the undoubted Roger's life together from admitted facts and documents, contrasting its salient points with the Claimant's acts, deeds, and sayings with crushing effect, the divergence is tremendous. He will put Arthur Orton's life together the same way, and show where it assimilates to that of the Claimant. The Court did not sit yesterday.

CURIOUS ACTIONS.

A strange case was tried in the Exchequer on the 5th inst. (Brown *v.* Holt). A distressed seaman, whom your Harbor Master put on board the *Priam* for conveyance to England, had his head broken by the falling of a hatch on it, and sued the owners for compensation. By direction of the Court he obtained a verdict, the jury assessing the damages at £400. I never heard of such a thing. The defendants will, of course, move.

I do not know what our Courts of law are driving at. There was a breach of promise case the other day. The parties had quarrelled, and had had neither communication nor correspondence for four years, and yet the lady not only got heavy damages, but the Court refused to stay execution.

FALSE SOVEREIGNS.

False sovereigns, chiefly composed of platinum, are in circulation, and are not to be distinguished from the genuine coin except by the process of ringing, when the difference in sound can immediately be detected. A specimen taken by Mr. Harrison, of Wardour-street, dated 1836, which was discovered to be false only by clipping off a portion, was shown at the Bank to-day, and admitted alike as regards weight and appearance to be a perfect imitation.

NEW TRADE PRIVILEGE IN JAPAN.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent has it: "Letters received from Japan state that the new Minister Iwakura is about to grant permission to dealers in silkworms' eggs to travel without hindrance into the interior of the country, that they may trade directly with the cultivators. They add that it is thought this measure will have a beneficial effect on the silkworm trade, and will attract the attention of European merchants and manufacturers."

FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

A statement made by Dun, Barlow, and Co., mercantile agents in the leading cities of the United States, shows that in 1873 the number of mercantile failures was 5,183, the aggregate liabilities being $228,499,000. This total is nearly double that of 1872, when the report was 4,069 failures with $121,056,000 liabilities. In New York city in 1873 the failures numbered 644, with over 92 millions of liabilities, which was two-fifths of the total for the whole country, whereas during 1872 the New York city failures numbered 385, with 20 millions of liabilities, but one fifth of the total. This shows not only the effect of the panic, but also that it chiefly fell upon New York, a large portion of the increased liabilities of 1873 being those of banking firms who had heavy debts to depositors and on call loans, with collaterals of which a large percentage has since been adjusted or liquidated. In Pennsylvania the panic caused an increase from nine millions in 1872 to 31 millions in 1873, while it is remarkable that in some localities, in spite of the panic, there was actually a decrease in 1873 compared with 1872. Thus Massachusetts declined from 25 millions to 11 millions, and Illinois from 11 millions to seven millions.

How comes it that coal mines in Australia, where labor is so dear, pay handsomely, whilst in Labuan, where labor is so cheap, they are worked at a loss?

THE HARI-KARI SYSTEM—MEDICAL SCIENCE.

(*Cincinnati Commercial.*)

It may, or it may not be generally known that the hari-kari system is abolished. Dr. Hayes is of the opinion that it was the abolition of the barbaric usage, more than anything else, which reconciled the nobility to the loss of their ancient feudal prerogatives. There are many people in Christendom who have been wont to regard the Japanese as a race so eccentric, and having in them so little human nature, that they looked upon the hari-kari, or happy despatch, as a blessed boon, a privilege dearer than life. I am happy to be able to state, on so high an authority as that of Dr. Hayes, that the Japanese are eminently human in their feelings, and that they consider their bowels as being very well situated where they are, and do not at all hanker to rip them open or otherwise disturb them. An instance occurred in the Doctor's professional practice which was pathetic. He was called one day to visit a nobleman of high rank, who was laboring under a chronic disease, which the Doctor discovered upon examination was hopelessly incurable. It appears that the nobleman had been suffering under it for many years before the revolution, but so long as the hari-kari system remained in force, he had made no attempt to cure it; had not even consulted a physician.

While this frigatful Damocles sword hung suspended over his head by the merest thread of the Imperial pleasure, and he was liable to be commanded at any moment to rend himself asunder in this awful manner, he cared very little whether he lived or died. But after the horrid custom was abolished, life became sweet to him; he yearned once more with all the passionate longings of human nature, to be restored to health; and as a last hope he caused the American Doctor to be summoned to his bedside. When Dr. Hayes discovered the painful truth that there was no hope for him, and was obliged so to inform him, and thereby to wrest from him all his bright anticipations, he was greatly moved. He found this task one of the very saddest duties of his life.

The native doctors entertain notions concerning the human system quite as absurd as those of the Chinese. Some of those are as follows: They regard venous or arterial blood as the same; also muscles and nerves. At the base of the brain there is a reservoir of marrow for the supply of bones. Sound proceeds from holes in the lungs, and these latter rule these various portions of the body. The centre of the pit of the stomach is the seat of the breath; joy and delight emanate from it, and it cannot be injured without danger. The heart lies underneath the lungs, and is the prince of the body; thoughts proceed from it. The liver is on the right side, and has seven tubes; the soul resides in it, and schemes emanate from it. The gall bladder is below, and projects upward into it, and when the person is angry it ascends: courage dwells in it, hence gall is eaten by men who are very anxious to increase their valor. The pelvis, skull, fore-arm and leg are considered as single bones, the processes of the joints being quite dispensed with, and the whole considered merely as a kind of internal framework to hang the flesh upon, without any connection with it, any more than a clothes-horse has with the shirts and pillow cases hung on it.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

163RD DAY.—21ST JANUARY, 1874.

The proceedings of yesterday were of unusual interest. No sooner had the judges taken their seats than the Lord Chief-Justice, addressing Mr. Hawkins, called his attention to a letter of Mr. Whalley's, which that morning appeared *in extenso* in the *Daily News*, and in brief abstract in our (*Telegraph*) columns. In that letter, his Lordship pointed out, Mr. Whalley had, by expressing "his belief in the substantial truth of the evidence of Jean Luie," been guilty of a contempt of court. The matter was in itself too slight and contemptible to be dealt with; but if the offence were repeated, Mr. Whalley would have to answer for it." So the matter dropped, and Mr. Hawkins resumed his address to the jury. But in a few minutes the Lord Chief-Justice, interrupting the learned counsel, called his attention to the further fact that the *Daily News* had not only, in common with other papers, published Mr. Whalley's letter, but had also thought fit to give publicity to a long *ex parte* statement of that gentleman as to his expedition to America, its results, and his conviction that the evidence of Luie "settled the question." Mr. Whalley's letter, his Lordship intimated, was not so very serious a matter. But the document appended to it—which was forwarded to the *Daily Telegraph* together with Mr. Whalley's letter, but to which we did not give publication—was a gross contempt of Court, and was not to be overlooked. Either the publisher of the *Daily News* must make an affidavit, satisfying the Court that Mr. Whalley alone was answerable for the words complained of, or he must appear in person. "We should have been content as to the letter," added Mr. Justice Mellor, "but what follows it is as gross a contempt of Court as we have had during the progress of this trial, and we are not at liberty to pass it over." "My Lord," said Mr. Hawkins, "I am informed by a gentleman connected with the paper in question that he is sure every information will be given." "It must be upon affidavit," said his lordship; and "upon affidavit" it soon was, for no sooner had the Court reassembled after luncheon than Mr. Hawkins laid before the Court an affidavit made by Mr. Robinson, the publisher of the *Daily News*, couched in the customary forms of humble regret, and appended to which were the original documents forwarded to that journal. Accordingly, an order was drawn calling upon Mr. Whalley to appear on Friday next to answer for his contempt, and so the matter dropped.

Mr. Hawkins then resumed his address to the jury by applying himself to the conduct of the defendant after his arrival in England, and arguing from it that he was grossly ignorant at the first, and had afterwards picked up his knowledge bit by bit. He began by taking the valet Burdon for his uncle Nangle, by writing to Mr. Hopkins—to whom Roger always wrote as "My dear sir"—as "my dear friend," and "my dear Hopkins," and saying to him, "I suppose you remember about Miss Bellew." He had forgotten his French, and declined to speak it to Miss Nangle on the ground that "it wasn't in the contract." He had forgotten all about old Etheridge and the cats and Roger Tichborne's dogs. He had forgotten all about the black horse given to Talbot Constable; had mixed two stories up in one; and had made a hash of them. "No one," said the learned counsel, "expects a man to remember everything. But there are some things which a man never forgets." And so passing on to the evidence of Mr. Gosford, Mr. Hawkins denounced most emphatically the wickedly scandalous attempt that had been made to damage that gentleman's credit by imputing to him a crime of which he was absolutely innocent. The defendant by his counsel had accused Mr. Gosford of felony. Mr. Gosford was no felon. On the contrary he had behaved like a man of honour and a gentleman, and had, to pay a liability which had occurred through no fault of his own, given up every shilling of which he stood possessed. But although the defendant by his counsel had thus wickedly attempted by a scandalously false charge of felony to blacken Mr. Gosford's character, he had yet not, it was to be noticed, attempted to contradict—save in so far as absue is a contradiction—Mr. Gosford's evidence. Holmes might have been called to contradict Gosford. Why had he not been called? His interests ran with the defendant, who owed him £5,000 for costs, for which, no doubt, he (the defendant) would be quite ready to give a bill, and Mr. Whalley quite ready to endorse it. And so from the evidence of Mr. Gosford the learned counsel went on to other points in the case, all tending, he argued, to show the gross ignorance of the man when he first appeared upon the scene, and the surreptitious means by which he had afterwards picked up information. With regard, for instance, to Roger Tichborne's life at Paris, he (Mr. Hawkins) had called a number of gentlemen, honourable men, and fully entitled to credit. The defendant's counsel—possibly to please Mr. Whalley—had tried to dispose of their evidence in one single sweep by stigmatising them as "infamous priests and night-owls." "You must not, Mr. Hawkins," said the Lord Chief-Justice, "fix all the abuse used by counsel upon Mr. Whalley. The abuse ought to rest on the shoulders of those who have used it." "And Mr. Whalley," added Mr. Justice Mellor, "has enough to answer for already." That was so, Mr. Hawkins admitted. But, to return to his point, what proof had the defendant given that he was the Roger Charles Tichborne who had spent his earlier years in Paris? He had forgotten the house he lived in. He had forgotten the Pere Lefevre, his confessor. He had forgotten Gossein, his father's old trusty servant. He had said that Chatillon was his only tutor. He had forgotten the De Bremonts. He had forgotten his riding school and his trip to Brittanny. He had forgotten that he was over in the Channel Islands; he had forgotten French, his own real mother tongue—forgotten it so entirely that he could not now read what he asserted to be his own letters. "The man," said the learned counsel, "who forgets all these things, and when challenged by my learned friend, the Attorney-General, in default of memory of any one of the things to which I have called your attention, to name one single little incident of all his Paris life, says, 'I really cannot do so'—that man, I say, cannot be Roger Tichborne."

Mr. Hawkins next proceeded to deal in detail with the Stonyhurst evidence, and to argue from it that the defendant had shown an absolute ignorance of Stonyhurst and of all connected with it. The very account which had been laid before the jury of his entry at the old college and of the reasons why he left—"Mr. Hawkins," interposed the Lord Chief Justice, "do not prejudice the defendant. He only mentioned the matter in question once. It was his counsel who spoke of it as having happened twice." "It is so, my lord," said Mr. Hawkins, "and it is quite right that the defendant should not be prejudiced by his advocate's defence." And so the learned counsel went on to dispose in detail of the Stonyhurst evidence, dwelling upon such leading points as the fact that, according to the tale told by the defendant in the witness-box, Mr. Waterton, *alias* "Long Tom," was "one of the attendants;" "I suppose," said the learned counsel, "that there is not one of you gentlemen but would confound an old schoolfellow with the school black?" That he thought "bandy" was a nickname, and had then suggested that it was "part of the college buildings;" and had finally, after an adjournment in which he had had time to refresh his poor sunstroke-enfeebled memory, recollected that it was another name for hockey; that he had sworn that the philosophers slept together in large dormitories, and dined together in a common hall—ignorant of the fact that each philosopher had his own bed-room, and his own study; and, finally, that he had sworn that at Stonyhurst he had studied Hebrew—a language of which Roger Tichborne had never known so much as an unpointed letter. Of the charge brought by Dr. Kenealy against the priests of Stonyhurst, of deliberately corrupting the minds of their pupils, nothing was said; and so, leaving Stonyhurst, Mr. Hawkins went on to other matters, and other witnesses. There was the old story, for instance, about Mrs. Noble and her family picture. There was Bailey, the host of the Anchor, at Ropley, to whom Roger Tichborne had never spoken in his life. The defendant had seen Bailey's back out of the window of the train, and at once it had been "Bailey, old boy, how are you?"—"*Como esta*, Bailey?" in fact. There was Powell, the music-master, to whom, in exactly the same unexpected manner, the defendant had said "*Como esta*, Powell?" All this—the jury were to bear in mind—had been recollected by the man who in Australia did not remember his mother's name, did not know his own regiment, had never heard of Upton or of Vincent Gosford, or of Stonyhurst, and had said that if he died his estates would go to a cousin. But Mr. Pink was, perhaps, the most astonishing witness of all. He had said to the defendant, "Do you recollect giving me a pipe of tobacco?" Of course the reply had been "Yes;" and, equally of course, Mr. Pink had said, "God bless my soul! you must be the man." Mr. Pink led to Mr. Biddulph, whom Mr. Hawkins treated with a humorous tenderness. Poor Mr. Biddulph had been practised upon. He had been "tampered with by the other parties." It had been as Major Nangle had said, "a case of pump." Poor confiding Mr. Biddulph had dined—one of a party of three—with Norris, the shrewd attorney, and Tucker—Tucker, of whom the defendant had said, firstly, that he was a Protestant; secondly, that he was "not so respectable" as could be wished; thirdly, that he was a money-lender; fourthly, that he was "a bore;" and fifthly, that he was "a humbug." It was after this dinner, not before it, that the defendant had reminded poor Mr. Biddulph of the death's-head pipes. "Poor Mr. Biddulph!" added the learned counsel, very tenderly, "It is a shame to impose upon him so." But with Miss Braine, the witness with whom he next dealt, Mr. Hawkins was not quite so tender. After a masterly analysis of that lady's evidence, pointing out that, *inter alia*, her knowledge of Roger Tichborne was absolutely limited to nine days, the learned counsel went on to comment very strongly upon the "cold-blooded and crafty" part she had taken in this case. She had sat day by day in court. She had heard the defendant, upon his oath, swear that he had deliberately seduced her own young pupil, and that he had grossly, basely, and wickedly deserted her. She knew very well that his object was to deprive the infant son of another of her pupils of his estates. She heard him state that he had stood in the dock charged with horse-stealing. She heard he had changed his name for reasons which he declined to state, lest they should tend to criminate himself, to the name of Morgan. She heard him state that he had been the associate of highwaymen and thieves. She heard him state that he had told, for the purpose of deceiving and deluding his best friends, a deliberate lie, and that he had charged perjury upon innocent persons. She heard all that. But she yet took him by the hand, and associated with him as a gentleman, and was not ashamed of his society, and went to his bed room, and sat by his bed-side, and was called by his counsel a "ministering angel." "Heaven defend me," cried the learned counsel, turning full round towards Dr. Kenealy, and addressing himself *at* that learned gentleman, and *to* the jury, "from 'ministering angels,' if Miss Braine be one! 'A high-minded, honourable, dignified lady.' Where could he find it to use such language as that for such a woman? Gentlemen, if I were to give her a character, I should say she was all that was execrable and hateful; and if she wants a character from me, let her take that from me to her next place." Looking full at Dr. Kenealy, with an expression of unutterable contempt upon his face, Mr. Hawkins slowly, gravely, and deliberately uttered, one by one, the words we have given, measuring each, and pausing at intervals, as if to note the effect his studied attack had produced. Sir John Coleridge, if may be remembered, dealt with Miss Braine in a tone of minute and elaborate sarcasm. Mr. Hawkins has performed invective, and a fiercer piece of invective has not for years been heard in Westminster Hall than that to which a densely-crowded court yesterday listened in almost magical silence, attent to every syllable of the speaker, and eager to catch every expression of feature.

MORE AMERICAN FRAUDS.

The *Tribune*, in a recent issue, says:—

"There were laid before us the other day certain startling documents gravely affecting high officials. The publication of them, to us, is a clear duty, but we are unwilling to permit our columns to be used in promulgating papers that must bring such discredit on the American name while there is the remotest possibility of our being able to establish their lack of authenticity. We have, therefore, set on foot a thorough investigation, which will determine the matter. In the meantime, and for this sole reason, we reserve the documents themselves, and refrain from any expression of opinion concerning the conduct of the officers involved."

REVOLUTION INDICATOR FOR SHIPS.

The Gold Medal of the Society of Arts, or £20, is offered for the best "Revolution Indicator" which shall accurately inform the officer on deck, and the engineer in charge of the engine, what are the number of revolutions of the paddles or screw per minute without the necessity of counting them. The following are the conditions:—Simple in construction; not easily disarranged, and easily refitted in case of accident; accuracy not depending upon the heat or steadiness of the ship; to indicate to the officer on deck in charge of the ship, and to the engineer in the engine-room, the revolutions per minute at all times, by night and day, immediately by simple inspection, without the necessity of counting, or the use of a watch; it is desirable that the error should not exceed 2 per cent.; moderate in first cost and expense of fitting; cost to be stated; drawings or working models to be sent to the society not later than 1st of June, 1874. The "Patent Log," the "Berthon Speed Indicator," and the "Counter," have been in use on board ship, but fulfil offices distinct from the required "Revolution Indicator."

The sale of intoxicating drinks is exciting considerable attention in our Indian Empire. A Calcutta telegram states that the Zemindars' Association and 16,200 Hindoos have besought the Viceroy to increase the excise duties, and to check licensing, and they declare the effects of drunkenness to be equal to those in England.

In the East Indies warm milk is used to a great extent as a specific for diarrhœa. A pint every four hours will check the most violent diarrhœa, stomach-ache, incipient cholera, and dysentery. The milk should never be boiled, only heated sufficiently to be agreeably warm, but not too hot to drink. Milk which has been boiled is unfit for use.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 17TH, EVENING.

New Patna, $575 to $577½; New Benares, $555 to $557½; Old Patna, $600 to $602½; Old Benares, $585 to $587½; Malwa $595 to $600. Market quiet for all kinds.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand	4/2½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	4/2½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/3½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	4/4
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/4½

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 220

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 220

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, sight	73
Private, 30 days' sight	73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—42 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$50 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$775 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 100 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$200 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$500 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$132 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$125 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—37 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—15 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 120 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$60 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—394 per cent. discount.

SALES ON MARCH 17TH, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

Potatoes Flour, 100 bags, at Tls. 1.1.0.0, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $13.80, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

Fungus, 10 bags, at $58.50, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

White Wax, 2 pieces, at $69.80, by Kwong-wing-shing to local trader.

American Flour, 50 lbs., 1,000 bags, at $1.56, by Wing-mow-cheung to travelling trader.

Milled Rice, 500 bags, at $1.36, by Tuck-mee to local trader.

China Root, 80 packages, at $6.00, by Hop-ling to travelling trader.

Black Dates, 20 bags, at Tls. 3.9.0.0, by Kwong-hing-chong to travelling trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON	Fontenaye	Taylor	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Francisco Calderon (str.)	Perks	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	August	P. Rus	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Forward	Wm. Whyte	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Scotland (str.)	S. D. Washburn	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	On or about 25th inst.
Do.	Midnight	Kendrick	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Jean Sands	Lefavour	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Gentoo	John Linnell	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
BRISBANE AND SYDNEY	Onward	Stimson	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SYDNEY *via* CLEVELAND BAY	Mary Mildred	George Peacock	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	On or about 25th inst.
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, &c.	Jeddah (str.)			Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On or about 26th inst.
MANILA	Yuen-tze-fee (str.)	Harvey	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
Do.	Alavesa	Miranda	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Madras (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Delta (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

BEG to announce to their Customers and the Public that they are now showing their NEW GOODS for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASONS, which have been carefully selected from the best and cheapest Markets, and are of the newest and most FASHIONABLE STYLES, comprising the following:—

Ladies' JACKETS and MANTELETS in SILK, VELVET, and FANCY CLOTH.

OPERA CLOAKS.

LLAMA, TASMANIAN, SEDAN, and other SHAWLS.

Norwich SILK SQUARES.

COSTUMES and POLONAISES, in new materials of the latest designs.

FANCY TRIMMED UNDERSKIRTS.

TRIMMED STRAW and MILLINERY HATS and BONNETS. (A choice Assortment of the above received Monthly.)

Ladies' and Childrens' UNTRIMMED HATS, in Felt, Velvet, and Straw.

BLACK and COLORED SILKS.

FANCY DRESS MATERIALS of all kinds.

BLACK SILK VELVET.

BLACK and COLORED VELVETEEN.

Chints and Printed FLANNELS, for Dressing Gowns.

REAL VALENCIENNES, MALINES, MALTESE, CLUNY, HONITON and DUCHESSE LACES.

LACE and MUSLIN GOODS of all descriptions.

BROCHE SASHES (hand-sewn).

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KID GLOVES, single and double button.

A large Stock of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING and BABY LINEN, always on hand.

CORSETS and DRESS IMPROVERS.

The Patent Washing CRINOLINE.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS.

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GOLD LOCKETS.

SOAPS, PERFUMERY, and TOILET REQUISITES of all kinds.

&c., &c., &c.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY BY EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS.

ORDERS EXECUTED WITH CARE AND DESPATCH, AND AT VERY MODERATE CHARGES.

SAYLE & CO.,
GENERAL DRAPERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD & STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

JOHN DUBAND & Co.'s BORDEAUX WINES.
BLANCHY FRERES & Co.'s BRANDIES.
STARTUP & KEATISH'S SHERRIES and PORT WINES.

J. LEMBKE.

3m 226 Hongkong, 10th February, 1874.

FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE (Genuine Mark):—
Gladiateur, in Pints.
Carte Blanche, „ „
Carte Noire, „ „

J. LEMBKE.

3m 227 Hongkong, 10th February, 1874.

KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,

tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

NOW READY

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Canton and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabularly contains about 14,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 500,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
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"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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NEW GOODS.

EX FRENCH MAIL S. S. *PEI-HO*.

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Having received a Choice ASSORTMENT OF SPECIALITIES,

Beg to call THE ATTENTION OF LADIES to their PARIS TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS, SASHES and SASH RIBBONS, For Evening Wear.

KID GLOVES, In all the Newest Tints.

LADIES' COLOURED and WHITE KID SHOES, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN'S FELT HATS, in all the latest shapes:—
THE BEAUFORT,
ATHOL,
BOHEMIAN,
ARGYLE,
HUNGARIAN,
HAVRE,
MELVILLE.

33, *QUEEN'S ROAD*,
HONGKONG.

260 Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

BAKER & CO.

BEG most respectfully to inform the Public that they are now offering the remains of their WINTER STOCK, *AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.*

BAKER & CO.,
COURT DRESS MAKERS & MILLINERS,
24, *QUEEN'S ROAD*.

tf 293 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

CHAMPAGNE, (Genuine Mark.)

THEOPHILE ROEDERER,—

Gladiateur,	Pints,	2 doz.	each case.
Carte Blanche,	do.	2 do.	do.
Carte Noire,	do.	2 do.	do.

D. ST. MARCEAUX,—

Carte Blanche,	Dry, Quarts,	1 doz.	each case.
Do.	do. Pints,	2 do.	do.
Do.	Dry, Half-pints,	4 do.	do.
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Do.	do. Pints,	2 do.	do.
Do.	Half-pints,	4 do.	do.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO,—

Carte Blanche,	Quarts,	1 doz.	each case.
Do.	Pints,	2 do.	do.
Do.	Half-pints,	4 do.	do.

Apply to G. DUBOST & Co.

3m 195 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1874.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled } CANVAS.
Long Flax
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓%) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10%) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER-CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AFTER this date, the Brokerage allowed by this Company on the Premia on RISKS to ports west of Singapore, will be Ten per cent. (10%) only; on ALL OTHER INSURANCES a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One-third per cent. (33⅓%) on the Premia will be allowed, as heretofore.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 42 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.

1y 968 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship "YUEN-TZE-FEE." Captain Harvey, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 18th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

3d 409 Hongkong, 16th March, 1874.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "MADRAS" will leave for the above place at 3 P.M. TO-DAY, the 18th instant.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 18th March, 1874. [368

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "DELTA" will leave for the above place at 5 P.M. TO-DAY, the 18th instant.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 18th March, 1874. [372

FOR SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

(*Calling off* SOMERSET, CARDWELL, BOWEN, *and* GLADSTONE, *to land Mails and Passengers.*)

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Chartered Steamship "JEDDAH" will be despatched as above on or about the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 412 Hongkong, 16th March, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Steamer "SCOTLAND," S. D. Washburn, Commander, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 373 Hongkong, 10th March, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 Auxiliary Steamship "FRANCISCO CALDERON," Capt. Perks, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

324 Hongkong, 28th February, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque "ALAVESA," Miranda, Master, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 390 Hongkong, 12th March, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 German Brig "AUGUST," P. Rus, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 252 Hongkong, 14th February, 1874.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE well-known A 1 Clipper Barque "FORWARD," Wm. Whyte, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co.

tf 228 Hongkong, 10th February, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American Ship "GENTOO," John Linnell, Master, will load as above, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 328 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1874.

FOR BRISBANE AND SYDNEY.

THE well-known Clipper Ship "ONWARD," Capt. Stimson, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co.

tf 319 Hongkong, 28th February, 1874.

FOR SYDNEY *via* CLEVELAND BAY.

THE A 1 British Barque "MARY MILDRED," George Peacock, Master, will be despatched as above on or about the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

tf 376 Hongkong, 11th March, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE British Ship "JEAN SANDS," Capt. Lefavour, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 284 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Ship "MIDNIGHT," Capt. Kendrick, will load here for the above port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 265 Hongkong, 17th February, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Ship "FONTENAYE," Captain Taylor, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 168 Hongkong, 30th January, 1874.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
(Successor to Dr. V. D. COLLINS.)
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,

tf 247 Hongkong, 13th February, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO.
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

Insurances.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.

tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 330 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORBES & Co.

tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.

tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1873. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1874

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO-NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO-NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.

1y 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1043 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*MOOLTAN*," Captain W. W. FENTIMAN, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 18th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 9th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 26th March, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*MEI-KONG*," Commandant FOACHE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 25th March, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1874

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*COLORADO*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger T

Extracts.

PALAVER VERSUS PLUCK.

(Being a Ballad of the Times.)

There was a great commotion
In the Caribbean Sea,
And a speck of war was visible
Among the Antilles.

For a proud Castilian man-of-war
A Yankee ship had ta'en,
While the Yankee stars and stripes were gaily
Flying at her main.

And they put the crew in irons,
And they chained her as a prize,
For a cruising filibuster,
And a pirate in disguise.

And they ran to Santiago,
And while yet their blood was hot,
They tried the crew as rebels,
And condemned them to be shot.

Then they led them to the slaughter-house,
That stood outside the town,
And they stood them up against the wall
And coolly shot them down.

Whilst the rabble roared and shouted
When the bloody deed was done,
As if for some great victory which
Their chivalry had won.

Now over all the Continent
The cruel tidings sped,
And over all the Continent
A thrill of horror spread.

And a cry of indignation
Rose from Florida to Maine;
And a call for speedy vengeance
On the bloody hands of Spain.

So the brawling agitators
Of the platform and the press,
Denounced the horrid outrage,
And demanded swift redress.

And the Cabinet was summoned,
And they talked the matter over,
As to whether the *Virginius* was
A trader or a rover.

And swiftly to the navy yards
Went orders to complete
The ships that were repairing,
And to hurry up the fleet.

Meanwhile, the modest captain
Of a British sloop-of-war,
Who had heard about the trouble,
Came and anchored in the bay.

And he sent a modest message,
To the rulers of the place,
To request them to postpone the
Executions for a space.

Back they sent a haughty answer
To the modest man's request,
Intimating to the Briton that
They knew their business best.

And he sent another message
Which was somewhat in this strain:
"*I will lay your town in ashes*
If another man be slain."

And the bold Hidalgos willed
When they saw him sailing down
With his guns all trained and loaded
Bearing on their crazy town.

And if they stopped the slaughter,
We may thank the British tar,
And the timely intervention
Of the British man-of-war.

S. F. News Letter. S. B.

THE ORIGIN OF "OLD HICKORY."

A correspondent of the Jackson (Miss.) *News* tells how General Jackson got his title of Old Hickory. He says he got the story from Captain William Allen, a near neighbor of the General, and who messed with him during the Creek war. During the campaign the soldiers were moving rapidly to surprise the Indians, and were without tents. A cold March rain came on, mingled with sleet, which lasted for several days. General Jackson got a severe cold, but did not complain, as he tried to sleep in the muddy bottom among his half-frozen soldiers. Captain Allen and his brother John cut down a stout hickory tree, peeled off the bark and made a covering for the General, who was with difficulty persuaded to crawl into it. The next morning a drunken citizen entered the camp, and seeing the tent kicked it over. As Jackson crawled from the ruins the toper cried, "Helló, Old Hickory! come out of your bark and jine us in a drink."

PATTESON'S MISSIONARY LIFE.

Missionary hardships! On the grass between me and the beach—a distance of some seventy yards—lie the boys' canvas beds and blankets, and rugs, having a good airing. The schooner lies at anchor beyond; and, three or four miles beyond the schooner, lies Rangitoto, the great natural breakwater to the harbour. With my Dollond's opera-glass that you gave me, I can see the master and mate at their work refitting. Everything is under my eye. Our long-boat and whale-boat (so called from their shapes) lie on the beach, covered with old sails to protect them from the sun. The lads are washing clothes, or scrubbing their rooms, and all the rooms—kitchen, hall, store-room, and school-room. There is a good south-western breeze stirring—our cold wind; but it is shut off here, and scarcely reaches us, and the sun has great power. I have the jolliest little fellows this time—about seven of them—fellows scarcely too big to take on my knee, and talk to about God and Heaven, and Jesus Christ; and I feel almost as if I had a kind of instinct of love towards them, as they look up wonderingly with their deep deep eyes, and smooth and glossy skins, and warm soft cheeks, and ask their simple questions. I wish you could have seen the twenty Banks Islanders as I told them that most excellent of all tales—the story of Joseph. How their eyes glistened! and they pushed out their heads to hear the sequel of his making himself known to his brethren, and asking once more about "the old man of whom ye spake, is he yet alive?" I can never read it with a steady voice, nor tell it either.—*Life of John Coleridge Patteson, Missionary Bishop.*

NIGHT FEARS.

I then was a stranger to the whole host of night-agitators, ghosts, demons, burglars, elves, and witches. Horrid ghastly tales and ballads, of which crowds afterwards came in my way, had not yet cast their shadows over my mind. And yet I was terrified in the dark, and used to think of lions, the only form of terror which my dark-engendered agitation would take. My next bugbear was the Ghost in Hamlet. Then the picture of Death at Hell Gate in an old edition of Paradise Lost, the delight of my girlhood. Last and worst came my uncle Southey's ballad horrors, above all the Old Woman of Berkeley. Oh, the agonies I have endured between nine and twelve at night, before mamma joined me in bed, in presence with that hideous assemblage of horrors, the horse with eyes of flame! I dare not even now rehearse these particulars for fear of calling up some of the old feeling which, indeed, I have never in my life been quite free from. What made the matter worse was that, like all other nervous sufferings, it could not be understood by the inexperienced, and consequently subjected the sufferer to ridicule and censure. My uncle Southey laughed heartily at my agonies. I mean at the cause. He did not enter into the agonies. Even mamma scolded me for creeping out of bed after an hour's torture, and stealing down to her in the parlour, saying I could bear the loneliness and the night-fears no longer. But my father understood the case better. He insisted that a lighted candle should be left in my room, in the interval between my retiring to bed and mamma's joining me. From that time forth my sufferings ceased. I believe they would have destroyed my health had they continued. Yet I was a most fearless child by daylight, ever ready to take the difficult mountain-path and outgo my companions' daring in tree-climbing. In those early days we used to spend much of our summer time in trees, greatly to the horror of some of our London visitors.—*From "Memoir and Letters of Sara Coleridge."*

GETTING INTO A PASSION.

He must be a dull fellow indeed who has not something clever to say when in a passion. If a man has any wit in him, perfect unrestraint brings it out; hence comedy and farce depend much upon temper for their liveliest scenes. Passion makes a man unaffected. Nobody is more himself than when he loses himself. Sheridan makes all his people too witty for nature; but we acknowledge our kindred with Sir Anthony in a rage rather than with Acres in cool blood: his new system of oaths is beyond us, but we can at least recall occasions when we felt it easy to speak our minds, when passion gave us the feeling of something more like eloquence than we had known before, and a vocabulary became ours that in our passive moments we have sought after in vain. How readily his periods flow, how expansive his ideas!—"Take care: the patience of a saint may be overcome at last! but mark, I give you six hours and a half to consider of this; if then you agree, without any condition, to do everything on earth that I choose, why, I may in time forgive you—if not, don't enter the same hemisphere with me! don't dare to breathe the same air, or use the same light with me, but get an atmosphere and a sun of your own! I'll strip you of your commission; I'll lodge a five-and-threepence in the hands of trustees, and you shall live on the interest; I'll disown you. I'll disinherit you, and hang me if I ever call you Jack again!" Nor need we consider his reference to sun and atmosphere as beyond the stretch of our imagination, if the rage be but high enough pitched. This earth seems a little spot to a man in a passion; he inevitably looks below or beyond it. "Nothing," writes Sydney Smith, "can exceed the fury of the Whigs (on being thrown out); they mean not only to change everything upon the earth, but to alter the tides, to suspend the principles of gravitation and vegetation, and to tear down the solar system."—*Blackwood.*

BILLINGSGATE.

To see this market in its busiest costermonger time, says Mr. Mayhew, the visitor should be there about seven o'clock on a Friday morning. The market opens at four, but for the first two or three hours it is attended solely by the regular fishmongers and "bummarees," who have the pick of the best there. As soon as these are gone the costers' sale begins. Many of the costers that usually deal in vegetables buy a little fish of the Friday. It is the fast-day of the Irish, and the mechanics' wives run short of money at the end of the week, and so make up their dinners with fish: for this reason the attendance of costers' barrows at Billingsgate on a Friday morning is always very great. As soon as you reach the monument you see a line of them, with one or two tall fishmongers' carts breaking the uniformity, and the din of the cries and commotion of the distant market begin to break on the ear like the buzzing of a hornet's nest. The whole neighbourhood is covered with hand-barrows, some laden with baskets, others with sacks. The air is filled with a kind of seaweedy odour, reminding one of the sea-shore; and on entering the market, the smell of whelks, red herrings, sprats, and a hundred other sorts of fish, is almost overpowering. The wooden barn-looking square where the fish is sold is, soon after six o'clock, crowded with shiny cord jackets and greasy caps. Every body comes to Billingsgate in his worst clothes; and no one knows the length of time a coat can be worn until they have been to a fish-sale. Through the bright opening at the end are seen the tangled rigging of the oyster-boats, and the red-worsted caps of the sailors. Over the hum of voices is heard the shouts of the salesmen, who, with their white aprons, peering above the heads of the mob, stand on their tables roaring out their prices. All are bawling together—salesmen and hucksters of provisions, capes, hardware, and newspapers—till the place is a perfect Babel of competition. "Ha-andsome cod! the best in the market! All alive! alive! alive! oh!"—"Ye-o-o! ye-o-o! Here's your fine Yarmouth bloaters! Who's the buyer?"—"Here you are, governor; splendid whiting! some of the right sort!"—"Turbot! turbot! All alive, turbot!"—"Glass of nice peppermint, this cold morning? Halfpenny a glass!"—"Here you are, at your own price! Fine soles, oh?"—"Oy! oy! oy! Now's your time! Fine grizzling sprats! all large, and no small!"—"Hullo! hullo, here! Beautiful lobsters! good and cheap. Fine cock crabs, all alive, oh!"—"Five brill and one turbot—have that lot for a pound! Come and look at 'em governor; you won't see a better lot in the market."—"Here! this way; this way, for splendid skate! Skate, oh!"—"Had-had-had-had-haddock! All fresh and good!"—"Currant and meat puddings! a ha'penny each!"—"Now, you mussel-buyers, come along! come along! come along! Now's your time for fine fat mussels!"—"Here's food for the belly, and clothes for the back; but I sell food for the mind!" shouts the newsvendor.—"Here's smelt, oh!"—"Here ye are, fine Finney haddick!"—"Hot soup! nice pea soup! a-all hot! hot!"—"Ahoy! ahoo, here! Live plaice! all alive, oh!"—"Now or never! Whelk! whelk! whelk!"—"Who'll buy brill, oh! brill, oh?"—"Capes! waterproof capes! Sure to keep the wet out! A shilling apiece!"—"Eels, oh! eels, oh! Alive, oh! alive, oh!"—"Fine flounders, a shilling a lot! Who'll have this prime lot of flounders?"—"Shrimps! shrimps! fine shrimps?"—"Wink! wink! wink!"—*Cassell's Old and New London.*

HOW FRAZER OVERCAME THE LIONS.

Vansten relates how he was once lost in the jungle, and supported himself for seventeen days on pinuela pith and pig apples, on telling which story once in New York to a learned professor he replied that it was impossible, "an, if I were providentially to encounter you arm and arm with the late Ananias and Sapphira his wife, I should call it quite a family party." But though the Professor was so "onperlite," Vansten declared to his companions that it was all true, and that when the soldiers found him in the bush the ants had eaten off the ends of his fingers and part of his ears, while the flies had made sad work of his nose, so that, as he put it, "a man might shudder" to look at him still, "even though he was bred a city lawyer and had married young." The odd thing was that though he was lost close to Castillo Fort it turned out that in "all these 17 days I never were three miles from Castillo, and they found me at last within 200 yards of the fort." Then comes the turn for Frazer to tell his story, and they heard how he had been stalked by a "lion"—that is, in South America a puma, the jaguar, a much more formidable animal, being called invariably a "tiger." He had, it seems, been in Costa Rica on the Serebpiqui, "after that eternal raid of Schlesinger's, when two hundred boys, 'nary one of whom but had been suckled on a sixshooter an' vaccinated with a bowie knife,' were thrashed by 180 Greasers. Us, the pick o' Walker's Army, Westerny men, two out of three on us, to stampede before a drove of Greasers, but we did so." Then he goes on to say how he ran and five or six with him through the bush. There was not much choice of roads, and Frazer struck for the San Juan. He had gone three days, when he felt instinctively that there was something on his track. It was not Indians, for they would have been on him long before. At last, on the third day, I said to myself, "You're tracked by a lion, boy; there's a lion on your trail at this moment." "And," says Frazer, "I turned cold all over." He went back on the trail, and there he saw the beast's footprints; when he turned again to resume his path then he saw new prints atop of the old, showing that the beast was even then tracking him. Back he went to his camp, and for half-an-hour sat scrooming. What he wanted was to drive his pursuer out into the open and not to be pounced on from behind. For this purpose he shot a monkey and trailed it behind him. In a little while he threw it down, got behind a tree, and waited. At last the wary brute thrust his head out and sniffed the monkey with eyes half shut. With a snap shot Frazer cut his jugular and his enemy rolled on the ground, but before he died—he gave a low, soft cry—a call, in fact, for his mate. Frazer knew what it meant, and rammed down a ball, but his ramrod broke, and in a moment the second lion was on him. "She smelt the blood and lapped it, rolled her mate over, and dashed about roaring. 'Ay,' that would ha' been a fine sight in a cage,' I said to myself, 'Your father's son, Jos Frazer, should have spunk as good as a dirty Indian,'" so he took his bowie in his teeth and his *machete* or Indian sword in his hand, and split her skull like an apple as she sprang at him, "but she threw me over an' cut my legs and shoulders badly before I could push from underneath. It was a near thing, boys! That's how I was tracked on the Serebpiqui, Sir. I carried the skins to Greytown, got the reward and sold them. But such a scare as that is dear at 25 dollars."—*From "Camp Notes," by F. Boyle.*

PLEA FOR THE MIRROR.

One is tempted to think sometimes that the loss is great in not adopting the French plan of lining houses with mirrors. If people caught sight continually of themselves they would hardly indulge in the grimaces and gaucheries which they now inflict on the world. It could hardly lead to vanity, unless the manners were without a fault, and would settle a hundred vexing problems of dress and demeanor. One is not always to be censured for studying the glass. The orator must use it to learn how to deliver his sentences with proper facial play and easy gesture. The public singer studies with a mirror on the music-rack to get the right position of the mouth for issuing the voice without making a face. The want of such precaution mars the work of some great artists with blemishes which all but undo the effect of their talents. The injunction that all things should be done decently and in order, means that they should be pleasing. The study of ourselves can hardly be complete without the aid of the mirror, which shows us the cold smile, the vacant gaze, or the bashful one, we give our fellow-beings, instead of the decent attention, the kind, full glance it is meet they should have from us, and which we prefer to receive from them. It shows the frown, the sour melancholy, which creeps over the face in reveries, and leads us to be pleasant that we may look so. How much confidence one glance at a mirror has given us in going to receive a visitor, and what kindly warning of what was amiss in expression or toilette before it was too late! Is our vanity so easily excited that we are ready to fall in love with ourselves at sight? Indeed, the intimate knowledge of our appearance which the glass can give is more likely to make one genuinely humble. In a world which has among its maxims the gay and wicked refrain of "manners for us, morals for those who like them," good people can hardly afford to neglect either their mirrors or their toilettes.—*Harper's Bazaar.*

USE OF GLAZIER'S PUTTY IN SURGERY.—Ordinary mixed putty has been found by Mr. Courvall to be the softest and most applicable means of treating excrescences of tumours of various kinds where compression is desired, as it moulds itself so neatly to the skin. He believes it to be superior to dextrine, silicate of soda, or plaster bandages. It is a cheap and always attainable material, the *Medical Press and Circular* states.

Insurances.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of Shippers is called to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a brokerage of (33⅓) THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. is allowed by this Company on ALL INSURANCES.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 270 Hongkong, 19th February, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

INCORPORATED A.D. 1868.

Court of Administration.

JOH. BEESENBERG GOSSLER & Co. | EMILE NÖLTING & Co.
F. LABISZ. | WACHSMUTH & KROGMANN.

CARL WOERMANN.

Managing Director.—C. PERGER.

Agents at Hongkong.—MELCHERS & Co.

THE Company, disposing of a Capital of 20,000,000 Reichsmark, according to arrangements with and guaranteed by important German Re-Insurance Companies, is prepared to accept Risks to the extent of $65,000, and Policies will be granted by the Undersigned at the current local rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 90 Hongkong, 14th January, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 1st November, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %), will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Association.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1800 Hongkong, 30th October, 1873.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %:

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents ..... 1 per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents ..... ¾ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents ..... 1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month ..... ¼ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months ..... ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months ..... ¾ "
Above 6 months ..... the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1903 Hongkong, 21st November, 1873.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1058 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 %, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting, Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 17th March, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 & 24 ... per picul	$108.00	a $118.00
" " 28 & 32 ... "	118.00	a 125.00
" " 38 & 42 ... "	125.00	a 135.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 & 7½ lbs ... per piece	$2.00	a 2.05
" 8 & 8½ lbs ... "	2.30	a 2.50
" 9 & 10 lbs ... "	2.90	a 3.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 & 60 reed. "	2.30	a 3.45
" 64 & 66 " "	2.60	a 2.75
" 68 & 80 " "	2.80	a 3.65
WHITE SPOTTED DO. ... per piece	2.55	a 3.00
WHITE BROCADES, ... "	2.50	a 2.55
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards ... "	2.40	a 3.20
" 40 " ... "	2.50	a 3.50
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs, ... "	1.60	a 1.85
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs ... "	2.20	a 2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, ... "	3.60	a 3.95
DYED BROCADES Do. ... "	3.70	a 3.95
DYED DEMARK Do. ... per piece	5.70	a 5.80
CHINTZ, ... "	1.85	a 1.90
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue ... per doz.	0.80	a 0.85
" Brown ... "	0.60	a 0.68
" Red ... "	0.80	a 0.85
VELVETS, Black, 22 inc. ... per yard	0.21	a 0.22
" Gentian, 22 " ... "	0.18	a 0.19
VELVETEENS, Black ... "	0.22	a 0.23

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES, ... per yard	0.32	a 0.38
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet, ... per piece	9.10	a 9.20
" Assorted, ... "	8.80	a 8.90
" *HM* Scarlet, ... "	9.10	a 9.20
" Assorted, ... "	8.80	a 8.90
CAMBETS, 33 ... "	17.60	a 17.50
" 33 ... "	19.00	a 19.50
" *BPB* ... "	20.00	a 20.50
LASTINGS, *DD* ... "	22.00	a 23.50
" ... "	15.00	a 15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 & 6 ... per picul	4.10	a 4.20
" Hoop, ... "	4.50	a 4.65
" Bar, ... "	4.20	a 4.25
" Wire, ... "	9.50	a 9.75
LEAD, ... "	7.80	a 8.30
STEEL, English, ... per tub.	5.30	a 5.40
" Swedish, ... "	5.60	a 5.65
TIN, Malacca, ... per picul	26.50	a 31.00
TIN PLATES, ... per box	8.75	a 9.00
SHEATHING METAL, ... per picul	26.00	a 26.00
QUICKSILVER, English, ... "	187.00	a 190.00
" American, ... "	190.00	a 192.00
SPELTER, ... "	7.50	a 7.75

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai ... "	14.00	a 14.40
" Ningpo, ... "	14.50	a 14.80
" Tientsin, ... "	14.50	a 14.70
" Shantung, ... "	14.00	a 14.25
" Bengal, ... "	11.50	a 12.00
ALUM, ... per picul	1.50	a 1.90
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white, ... "	3.80	a 3.90
" Black, ... "	3.50	a 3.75
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1, ... "	2.45	a 2.50
" " " 2, ... "	2.20	a 2.25
" Siam, white, ... "	1.70	a 1.85
" " mill cleaned, ... "	1.60	a 1.65
" Manila, ... "	2.35	a 2.40
" Java, ... "	2.00	a 2.10
" Singapore, ... "	2.10	a 2.15
" Saigon, ... "	1.50	a 1.65
" Arracan, ... "	2.10	a 2.15
" Rangoon, ... "	2.35	a 2.40
SALTPETRE, ... "	5.80	a 6.50
COALS, AFLOAT, ... per ton.		
" English steam, ... "	15.25	a —
" American Anthracite, ... "	13.25	a —
" Sydney, ... "	12.00	a —
WINDOW GLASS ... per box.	4.00	a 4.75
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits, ... per pcl.	6.00	a 6.20
" Banjar, ... "	5.00	a 5.25
PEPPER White, ... "	22.00	a 22.50
" Black, ... "	14.50	a 15.00
BETEL NUT, ... "	3.75	a 4.40
SANDAL WOOD Malabar, ... "	4.50	a 4.50
" South Seas, ... "	16.50	a 18.00
SAPAN WOOD, Manila, ... "	1.80	a 2.00
" Siam, ... "	2.15	a 2.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs. ...	1.55	a 1.60
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs. ...	6.75	a 6.80
WHEAT, Tientsin, ... per pcl.	1.80	a 1.95
" California, ... "	2.25	a 2.30
SUGAR, Canton White, 1 & 2 ... "	6.75	a 7.20
" Dk. Brown, ... "	3.50	a 3.60
" West Coast, Dk. Brown, ... "	3.20	a 3.30
" Manila, Dry White, ... "	4.40	a 4.50
" Dk. Brown, ... "	3.75	a 3.90
CAMPHOR, packed, ... "	18.50	a 18.75
PEAS, White, ... "	2.10	a 2.15
" Green, ... "	2.10	a 2.25
" Black, ... "	1.60	a 1.65
" Yellow, ... "	1.95	a 2.02
MYRRH, ... "	55.00	a 60.00
SEAWEED, Green, ... "	1.85	a 2.00
" Cut, ... "	2.50	a 2.75
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large, ... "	12.00	a 13.50
" " middle, ... "	8.25	a 8.80
VERMICELLI, Tientsin, ... "	6.20	a 6.80
BêCHE-DE-MER, Japan, ... "	14.80	a 16.00
" Bonkow, ... "	69.50	a 70.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.					
Behar	A. B. Andrews	Brit. str	1310	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Danube	Hopkins	Brit. str	561	Tuck-mee	Saigon
Delta	E. M. Edmond	Brit. str	1000	P. & O. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Fame	Vieury	Brit. str	118	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Formosa	Morales	Span. str	555	Remedios & Co	
Francisco Calderon	Perts	Port. str	1185	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kin-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1051	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Madras	Bernard	Brit. str	606	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Moultan	W. F. Pentman	Brit. str	2257	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.
Norna	Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Orissa	W. H. Peckley	Brit. str	1119	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Pantuzet	Barros	Amr. str	230	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Powan	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Poyang		Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Scotland	S. D. Washburn	Brit. str	1176	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
White Cloud §	Carroll	Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Yesso	Ashton	Brit. str	625	D. Lapraik & Co	
Yuen-ize-fee	W. H. Harvey	Brit. str	315	D. Lapraik & Co	Manila
Zambesi	G. F. Cotes	Brit. str	1541	P. & O. S. N. Co	
SAILING VESSELS.					
Adella	Wm. Simpson	Brit. bk	365	Thos. Howard & Co	
Alvesa	D. J. Miranda	Span. bk	501	Remedios & Co	Manila
Belle Sauvage	J. W. Finch	Ger. sh	850	Eimbeke	Shanghai
Christoph	C. H. F. Runge	Ger. bk	270	Wm. Pustau & Co	Callao
Daylight	E. Rademacher	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Eliso	P. A. Hansen	Ger. bk	350	Wm. Pustau & Co	Tientsin
Fidelo	D. Bobsen	Ger. bk	300	John Burd & Co	
Flying Eagle	H. S. Crowell	Amr. sh	1004	Aug. Heard & Co	
Fontenaye	Taylor	Brit. sh	634	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Forward	Whyte	Brit. bk	754	Rozario & Co	Portland
Gabrielle Alice	J. Boizard	Fren. bk	294	Carlowitz & Co	
Garibaldi	Noyes	Amr. bk	670	Rozario & Co	Portland
Gentoo	Linnel	Amr. sh	776	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
George Alfred	F. H. Berry	Brit. bk	500	Brandtzar, Anthony & Co	
Glory	Jorgensen	Siam. bk	449	Tack-mee	
Hadda	John Christian	Brit. bk	334	Chinese	
Handy	V. Hansen	Siam. sh	669	Chinese	
Jean Sands	Lefavour	Brit. sh	631	Aug. Heard & Co	San Francisco
King-tung-tye	C. Lange	Siam. lug	229	Chinese	
Louise Dronning	C. Bondo	Dan. bg	259	Ed. Schelhaas & Co	
Mary Anna	Minster	Ger. bk	518	Remedios & Co	Manila
Mary Mildred	Smith	Brit. sh	460	Russell & Co	Sydney, &c.
Memnon	B. G. Baker	Amr. sh	849	Carlowitz & Co	San Francisco
Menshikoff	Bannister	Amr. bk	238	Carlowitz & Co	Tientsin
Midnight	Kandrick	Amr. sh	838	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Onward	S. Stimson	Brit. sh	306	Rozario & Co	Brisbane, &c.
Palma	C. Binge	Ger. bk	299	Raynal & Co	
Peru	Buasgoitia	Peru. sh	570	Remedios	San Francisco
Radama	Boucyer	Fren. sh	706	Messageries Maritimes	
Siamese Crown	J. J. Witt	Siam. sh	532	Chinese	
Sumatra	J. Mullin	Amr. sh	1072	Russell & Co	Manila
Valentin	Poulsgo	Fren. bk	337	F. Peil	
Vesta	Hoost	Ger. bk	700	Wm. Pustau & Co	Channel f. o.
Villa de Rivadavia	M. Camus	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Webster	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

WHAMPOA.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
SAILING VESSELS.					
Ferdinand	Lorenzen	Ger. bk	416	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Peter	B. Buhelsen	Ger. bk	399	Wm. Pustau & Co	Takao, &c.

CANTON.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Demerara		Ger. str	642	Siemssen & Co	
Fee-loong	Wright	Brit. str	798	Siemssen & Co	
Feiwan	Graves	H.I.C.M.	g.b.	Poynter	
Kasagakan	J. Inonys	Japanese	cor.	E. Chop	
Man-nien-tsing	Sum-shün-fat	H.I.C.M.	cor.	Customs Chop	
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
Sui-Tsing	Mackay	H.I.C.M.	g.b.	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Sun-Chee	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
Tu-an-lan	Le Buch	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Tien-Po		H.I.C.M.	g.b.		

MACAO.

In port on 16th March, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Agustina	Barvier	Peru. sh	947	Olano	
Callao	A. de Arancoa	Peru. sh	1582	Pearce	
Camillo Cavour	J. Yreberri	Peru. sh	1326	Astorquia	
D. Pedro II.		Brit. bk		Chinese	
Emigrante	L. Castaguina	Peru. sh	965	N. T. Armero	
Florencia	Garcia	Peru. str	883	Garcia y Garcia	
Fray Bentos	Angel Fulic	Peru. sh	561	Tuton	
Lola	J. A. Bareno	Peru. sh	890	Olano	Callao
Macao	A. Vidaurazaga	Peru. sh	1076	Pearce	
Oracle	Erquiaga	Peru. sh	1231	Astorquia	
Providencia	J. Ysaurieta	Peru. sh	660	Tuton	
San Juan	A. Urtubiaga	Brit. sh	1450	Garcia y Garcia	
Spark ‡	Wilson	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

SWATOW.

In port on 10th March, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Bengali	Herire	Fren. bk	432	Frewin & Co	Singapore
Codan	Boysen	Ger. bk	425	Dircks & Krüger	Singapore
Challenger	Ritchie	Brit. bk	569	Dircks & Krüger	San Francisco
Craig Lea		Brit. bk		Dircks & Krüger	San Francisco
Ellon Castle	Ramsay	Brit. bk	331	E. Vincent & Co	Chefoo

AMOY.

In port 22nd February, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Adeline	Christensen	Ger. sch	135	Pasedag & Co	
Auguste Reimers	Reimers	Ger. sch	202	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Brunette	Jackson	Brit. bk	374	Ellis & Co	
Carl Wilhelm	Bertelsen	Ger. bk	239	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Countess of Errol	Taylor	Brit. bk	218	Ellis &